

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAIPUR STATE

For 1930-31. (S.1987.)



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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

	PAGE.
Brief History of the Ruling Family	1
Situation and Area	2
Physical Features	2
Climate	2
Rainfall	2
Prevailing Diseases	2
Season and Crops	2
Population	3
Important Towns and Villages	3
Important Thikanas	3
Jaipur City	3
Means of Communication	3
Postal System	3
Telegraph and Telephone	3
Currency	3
Weights and Measures	4
Local Time	4
Official Year	4
Revenue and Expenditure	4
Tribute to Government	4
H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	4
His Highness' Movements, Administrative Training and Investiture	4
Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba	4
NOTABLE EVENTS—	
His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday	4
His Excellency the Viceroy's visit and H. H. the Maharaja's Investiture with Ruling Powers	5
Visits of Ruling Princes and Notables	12
Visits of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General	12
Festivals	12
Durbars	12
Grant of His Majesty's Commission to His Highness the Maharaja	12
British Representative	12
President of the Council of State	12

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

Council of State	13
Personnel of the Council of State	13
Death of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahomed Ashfaq Hasan Khanji	13
Distribution of work	13
Sigha Members	13
Powers of the Council	13
Conduct of Business	14
Committee of Sardars	14
Legislative Committee	14
Schedule of Powers	15

CHAPTER III.

Administration of the Land.

LAND REVENUE—	PAGE.
Revenue Divisions	16
Personnel	16
Establishment	16
Khalsa Area	17
Area Cultivated	17
Wells and Tanks	17
Escheats to the Darbar	17
Realisations	17
Demand and Collections	17
General Remarks	18
IMPORTANT SUCCESSION CASES	18
AGRICULTURE—	
Personnel	18
Work at the Basi Farm	18
Work in the District	19
Financial results	19
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT	19
SAMBHAR SHAMLAT	20
GRASS FARM	21
FORESTS—	
Personnel	22
Area	22
Demarcation and Survey	22
Forest Offences	22
Grazing	22
Financial Results	22
General Remarks	23
COURT OF WARDS—	
Superintendent	23
Number of Estates under Management	23
Income and expenditure	23
Liabilities	23
Investments	24
Education	24
KHETRI THIKANA	24
PUREJAT	25

CHAPTER IV.

Judicial.

JUDICIAL—	
Judicial System	26
Classes of Courts	26
Personnel	28
Civil Work	28
Criminal Work	29
Legislation	29
REGISTRATION	29
EXTRADITION	29
PANCHAYAT COURTS	29

CHAPTER V.

Protection.

MILITARY—	PAGE.
Military Units ...	30
Expenditure ...	31
Jaipur Lancers ...	31
Jaipur Infantry ...	31
Jaipur Transport Corps ...	31
Tilangan Infantry ...	32
Artillery ...	32
Risala Butaiti ...	32
Risala Shutar-Sawaran ...	32
Nagas ...	32
Risala Kalan ...	32
Bakshi Khana Jagir ...	32
Bakshi Khana Qilejat ...	32
Bera Mina Baragaon ...	33
Magazine ...	33
State Band ...	33
POLICE—	
Personnel ...	33
Strength and cost ...	33
Discipline ...	34
Crime ...	34
Gambling ...	35
Criminal Tribes ...	35
Criminal Intelligence Department ...	35
Finger Prints ...	35
Hartal in Jaipur City ...	35
Police Training School ...	35
Cadets at Provincial Training Schools ...	35
Police Dispensary ...	35
THE CENTRAL JAIL—	
Superintendent ...	36
Total number of prisoners ...	36
Life-convicts ...	36
Juvenile Offenders ...	36
Discipline ...	36
Escapes ...	36
Health ...	36
Diet ...	36
Factory ...	36
Staff ...	36
Expenditure ...	36
General Remarks ...	36
LUNATIC ASYLUM ...	37
THE JAIPUR MUNICIPALITY—	
Area and Population ...	37
Constitution of the Board ...	37
Rules and Regulations ...	37
Sanitation and Conservancy ...	37
Vital Statistics ...	38
Fires ...	38

	PAGE.
Hackney Carriages	38
Motor Vehicles	38
Cattle Pound	38
Income and Expenditure	38

CHAPTER VI.

Production and Distribution.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS	39
COTTON PRESSES AND GINNING FACTORY	39
MINES	39
CUSTOMS—	
Superintendent	40
Income	40
Expenditure	40
Outposts	40
General Remarks	40
EXCISE—	
Personnel	40
Receipt and Expenditure	41
Incidence of Consumption and Taxation	42
Country Liquor	42
Foreign Liquor	42
Opium	42
Hemp Drugs	43
Excise Offences	43
Salt	43
STAMPS	44
POSTAL DEPARTMENT	44

CHAPTER VII.

Public Works Department.

Personnel	45
Expenditure	45
Buildings	45
Roads	46
Irrigation	46
Ramgarh Water Works	46
Drainage of Jaipur City	47
Electrical Department	47
Railways	47

CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

Personnel	48
Revenue and Expenditure	48
Cash Balances	48
Investments	49
Interest on Investments	49
Assets	50
Mint	50
Tarkashi	50

CHAPTER IX.

Medical.

PAGE.

THE JAIPUR METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY	...	...	...	...	51
VACCINATION	...	...	...	...	51
VITAL STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	51
MEDICAL RELIEF—					
Chief Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	51
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	51
Medical Institutions	...	...	...	...	52
Mayo Hospital	...	...	...	...	52
Zenana Hospital	...	...	...	...	52
Dhanwantri Aushadhalaya	...	...	...	...	52
Epidemics	...	...	...	...	52
Treatment at Pasteur Institute	...	...	...	...	52

CHAPTER X.

Public Instruction

Personnel	...	...	...	...	53
Expenditure on Education	...	...	...	...	53
Number of Institutions	...	...	...	...	53
Scholars	...	...	...	...	53
Scholars according to Race and Religion	...	...	...	...	54
Proportion of Scholars according to kind of Education	...	...	...	...	54
Proportion of Public Schools to villages	...	...	...	...	54
State Expenditure per Scholar	...	...	...	...	54
Maharaja's Arts College	...	...	...	...	54
Maharaja's Sanskrit College	...	...	...	...	55
High Schools	...	...	...	...	55
Nobles' School	...	...	...	...	55
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	55
State Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	55
Training of Teachers	...	...	...	...	56
Boys' Vernacular Normal School	...	...	...	...	56
Grants-in-Aid	...	...	...	...	56

CHAPTER XI.

Minor Departments.

ATISH	...	...	...	...	57
CHARITY	...	...	...	...	57
FARRASH KHANA	...	...	...	...	57
FEEL KHANA	...	...	...	...	57
GARDENS	...	...	...	...	57
KAPARDWARA	...	...	...	...	57
KHASA BAGGI KHANA	...	...	...	...	58
MAHAKMA KHABAR	...	...	...	...	58
MAHARAJA'S PUBLIC LIBRARY	...	...	...	...	58
MOTOR DEPARTMENT	...	...	...	...	58
MUSEUM	...	...	...	...	58
SHIKAR KHANA	...	...	...	...	58
SHUTAR KHANA	...	...	...	...	58
STATE PRINTING PRESS	...	...	...	...	59
VETERINARY	...	...	...	...	59
MINOR KARKHANAS AND BERAS	...	...	...	...	59
Bera Arabian					59
Bera Khawas Chelan					

Bera Naqqarchian
 Bera Purbian
 Bera Shagird Pesha
 Gunijan Khana
 Khyal Khana
 Khasa Rasorah
 Mashal Khana
 Modi Khana
 Palki Khana
 Pothi Khana
 Rath Khana
 Sileh Khana

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.

BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION	...	...	...	...	60
CHILD WELFARE	...	...	...	...	60
MAYO COLLEGE	...	...	...	...	60
STATE GAZETTE	...	...	...	...	61
STATE SOLDIERS' BOARD, JAIPUR	...	...	...	...	61
WALTERKRIT HITKARNI SABHA	...	...	...	...	62

APPENDICES

SERIAL No.		PAGE.
CHAPTER I.		
General and Political.		
I	Genealogical Table of the Rulers of Jaipur	63
II	The Rulers of Jaipur '	64
III	Population of the Jaipur State	65
CHAPTER II.		
Administration.		
IV	Arrangement of Portfolios and Distribution of work in the Departments of the Council of State	66
V	High Officials in the State	69
CHAPTER III.		
Land Revenue.		
<i>Nil.</i>		
CHAPTER IV.		
Judicial.		
VI	Number and description of Civil Suits	70
VII	Civil Regular Suits in Subordinate Courts	71
VIII	Civil Miscellaneous Cases in Subordinate Courts	72
IX	Civil Execution Cases in Subordinate Courts	73
X	Civil Appeals in Subordinate Courts	74
XI	Civil Work done by Chief Court	75
XII	Number and description of Criminal Cases	76
XIII	Criminal Regular Cases in Subordinate Courts	78
XIV	Persons dealt with in Criminal Cases	79
XV	Criminal Miscellaneous Cases in Subordinate Courts	79
XVI	Criminal Appeals in Subordinate Courts	80
XVII	Criminal Revision in Subordinate Courts	81
XVIII	Criminal Work done by the Chief Court	82
XIX	Enactments in force in the State	82
XX	Extradition cases	83
CHAPTER V.		
Protection.		
XXI	Strength, Cost, etc., of the Jaipur Lancers	84
XXII	Do. do. Infantry	85
XXIII	Do. do. Transport Corps	86
XXIV	Do. do. Police	87
XXV	Crime in the Jaipur State	88
XXVI	Population in the Central Jail	90
XXVII	Cost of maintenance of prisoners in the Central Jail	90
CHAPTER VI.		
Production and Distribution.		
XXVIII	Rainfall	91
XXIX	Agricultural Stock	93
XXX	Prices of Food Grains in Jaipur City	94
XXXI	Receipts of the Customs Department	95
CHAPTER VII.		
Public Works.		
XXXII	Roads in the State	96

SERIAL No.				PAGE.
	CHAPTER VIII.			
	Finance.			
XXXIII	Receipts of the Jaipur State	...	...	98
XXXIV	Expenditure of the Jaipur State	...	...	99
	CHAPTER IX.			
	Medical.			
XXXV	Indoor and Outdoor patients treated, operations performed and Expenditure incurred, in Medical Institutions	...	...	100
	CHAPTER X.			
	Public Instruction.			
XXXVI	Expenditure on Education	...	...	102
XXXVII	Colleges and Schools	...	...	103
	CHAPTER XI.			
	Minor Departments.			
XXXVIII	Minor Karkhanas and Beras	104
	CHAPTER XII.			
	Miscellaneous			
	<i>Nil</i>			

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Administration Report of the Jaipur State for 1930-31, (Sambat 1987.)

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The rulers of Jaipur, who are Kachhwaha Rajputs, claim descent from Kush, one of the two sons of Rama. They are Sooraj-Bansi, i.e., of the Solar Dynasty, and the Sun is the chief object of their worship. An annual festival in honour of the Sun, called Bhanu Saptmi, is held by the Raj in the month of Magh (January-February). The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachhwaha clan. The Kachhwahas first ruled in Ayodhya, the modern Oudh. Thence they migrated towards the south to Rohtas, and ruled over the country round about the river Sone for many centuries. Subsequently they came to Narwar and Gwalior and eventually established a Kingdom in what is now Jaipur territory, with their capital at Dausa. Thereafter, subduing the Minas, who originally occupied the country called Dhundar, and dispossessing them of many important strongholds such as Kho, Mach, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Amber, they made Amber their capital. In A. D. 1728 Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the present city of Jaipur. Of the Kachhwaha Kings the most prominent were Pajwan, Dulah Rai, Koontal, Pirthi Raj—who was the founder of the twelve present Kotries—Maharaja Man Singh, Maharajas Jai Singh I and II, Maharaja Madho Singh I, and Maharaja Ram Singh. Many of them were famous warriors and enjoyed great favour at the Imperial Court of Delhi. They rendered notable services to Moghul Emperors, from whom they received grants of Parganas and titles.

*Brief History of
the Jaipur Ruling
Family.*

2. Maharaja Man Singh was one of the bravest Rulers and the greatest General of his time. His conquests were many and included the Deccan, Orissa, Bihar and Kabul. He was appointed Mansabdar Haft Hazari, Captain of 7,000 horses, by the then Moghul Emperor—a rare distinction and honour in those times. Maharaja Jai Singh I received the title of 'Mirza Raja' and 'Rajadhiraja' and Maharaja Jai Singh II the title of 'Sawai' from the Delhi Court. To Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh posterity has much cause for gratitude. Apart from the singular foresight which he displayed in the admirable design of the great capital that bears his name, he has left his mark on history as a distinguished patron of astronomy: he founded several observatories in different places, the largest and most important of them being at Jaipur. Maharaja Jagat Singh was the first Ruler of Jaipur to conclude a treaty with the British Government: this event took place in A. D. 1803. Maharaja Ram Singh rendered loyal services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received the grant of Pargana Kotkasim in recognition of the assistance which he gave. He was a very enlightened Ruler and he greatly improved the administration and established many institutions for the benefit of his subjects. He was succeeded by His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji. Maharaja Madho Singhji visited England in 1902 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII. He founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund and rendered loyal assistance to the British Government in men and money during the Great War. The titles of G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., and G.B.E. were bestowed on him, and he held the rank of Lieutenant General in the British Army. Maharaja Madho Singhji died on the 7th September, 1922, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja.

3. A Genealogical Table of the Ruling Family of Jaipur and a list of the Maharajas will be found in Appendices I and II.

Situation and Area.

4. The Jaipur State is situated in the north-east of Rajputana, lying between $25^{\circ}41'$ and $28^{\circ}34'$ North Latitude and between $74^{\circ}41'$ and $77^{\circ}13'$ East Longitude. The State covers an area of 16,681 square miles; its extreme length from north to south is 196 miles and its extreme width 140 miles. It is the fourth largest State of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, Loharu and Patalla, on the south by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior; on the east by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar, and on the west by Bikaner. Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. The detached district of Kotkasim adjoins the Rewari Tehsil of Gurgaon district and the State of Nabha.

Physical Features

5. With the exception of Shekhawati, which is to a great extent a sandy desert tract, the country is for the most part level and fertile, though its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and numerous isolated peaks. The central portion of the State consists of an elevated table-land from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the Jaipur State is Raghunathgarh (3,450 feet above sea-level) in Shekhawati. The principal river of Jaipur is the Banas which flows for about 110 miles through the State or along its borders: a second river of note is the Banganga, which, for about 90 miles traverses Jaipur territory, first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The only natural lake of importance is the Salt Lake of Sambhar, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Durbars. The State possesses considerable wealth in minerals, such as copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, iron, mica, steatite and garnets. In addition to the usual small game, tigers, panthers, hyenas, sambhar, pig and black bear abound in the jungles of Sawai Madhopur and Ramgarh. The total area covered by forests is 328 square miles or 1.97 per cent. of the total area of the State. The supply of sub-soil water is fair in many districts and limited in others.

Climate.

6. The climate is dry and healthy. The average temperature during the year under report was $77^{\circ}.7$ F. varying from $60^{\circ}.8$ F. in December to $93^{\circ}.9$ F. in June, temperatures during both these months being fairly above normal. The maximum temperature in 1930-31 was $114^{\circ}.4$ F. recorded at Jaipur on the 6th of May, 1931, and the minimum $37^{\circ}.0$ F. recorded on the 5th of February, 1931, the corresponding figures for 1929-30 being $111^{\circ}.1$ F. recorded in May, 1930, and $36^{\circ}.5$ F. recorded in December, 1929.

Rainfall.

7. The average rainfall at Jaipur is about 24 inches a year, of which about 19 inches are received in the months of July, August and September. The total rainfall recorded at Jaipur during 1930-31 was 27.22 inches as compared with 24.50 inches in the preceding year, 25.19 inches of rain being received during July, August and September. The average rainfall throughout the State in 1930-31 was 20.84 inches, which is nearly normal.

Prevailing Diseases

8. The State enjoyed excellent public health during the year under review, and was free from plague, while deaths from cholera and small-pox were 14 and 18 respectively, as compared with 39 and 306, respectively in 1929-30. There were no deaths from cholera in the Capital, and only 8 from small-pox.

Season and crops.

9. The crops particularly the Kharif crop of 1930, suffered from deficient rainfall, especially during the latter part of the season, and from devastations by locusts, though the damage caused by this pest was not as great as in the preceding year. The produce on the whole was not much below the average, but the abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce caused serious loss to the agricultural classes. The Darbar granted suitable remissions of land revenue and other dues. In addition to the ordinary remissions, special remissions were granted on the occasion of His Highness' investiture with ruling powers in March, 1931.

10. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1931 was 26,31,775 (13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females) as compared with 23,38,802 in 1921; that is to say the population of the State has increased by 12.5 per cent. during the past decade. Of the total population, 23,82,219, or 90.52 per cent. are Hindus, 2,14,581, or 8.15 per cent. Mohammedans, 29,492, or 1.12 per cent. Jains, and 5,483, or 0.21 per cent. profess other religions. The average density of the population is about 158 persons to the square mile.

Population vide
Appendix III

11. The number of towns and villages is 6,203, the principal city being Jaipur with a population of 1,44,179, and the principal towns, Sikar, Fatehpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Ramgarh, Lachmangarh and Hindaun with populations of 26,297, 19,505, 16,902, 14,272, 13,073, 12,839 and 10,825, respectively. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 11 Nizamats or districts and 29 Tehsils or revenue sub-divisions.

Important Towns
and Villages.

12. Among the subordinate Thikanas of the Jaipur State, Chomu, Samode, Khandela, Sikar, Khetri, Uniara, Diggi, Achrole, Manoharpur and Jhalai deserve particular mention. Sikar is the richest Thikana and at the same time the largest in area.

Some Important
Thikanas of Jaipur,

13. Jaipur, the capital of the State, is the largest city in Rajputana. It is served by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and is situated 699 miles to the north-east of Bombay and 191 miles to the south-west of Delhi. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in A. D. 1728 and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings. The city is yearly visited by large numbers of tourists, and among the many places of interest may be mentioned the Armoury and Library in the City Palace; the Observatory, one of the most interesting antiquities of the State; the historic Palace of Amber, the ancient capital of the State; the Ramnivas and Zoological gardens; the Albert Hall and Museum; the School of Arts; the Alligator Tank or Talkatora; and the Galta, a place of holy pilgrimage for Hindus. The city is provided with electric light and an up-to-date system of water supply. The new Water Works have cost nearly forty-three lakhs of rupees (including consequential drainage) and were opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin on the 13th of March, 1931. The city is well supplied with medical institutions; the most important of these is the Mayo Hospital, which is well equipped and organised in every way and enjoys a high reputation in Rajputana. The State Zenana Hospital, which has been designed for eventual expansion to 160 beds, was declared open by Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba on the 13th of April, 1931. Of the educational institutions, the Maharaja's College, which is a first grade college teaching up to the M. A. standard, the Sanskrit College and the Girls' School may be mentioned. Dyeing, carving in marble, enamelling in gold, pottery, jewellery and brass work are the local industries, while the Central Jail is well-known for its durries and carpets.

Jaipur City.

14. There are some 500 miles of Railway within the State limits, including 180 miles owned by the State; and there are some 486 miles of metalled and 242 miles of unmetalled roads.

Means of Com-
munication

15. The State has its own Postal Department and issues its own stamps, the total number of Raj Post Offices at the close of the year under report being 115. In addition to the Raj Post Offices there are 68 Imperial Post Offices.

Postal System

16. There are no Raj Telegraph Offices but there are 25 Government Telegraph Offices in the State. Jaipur is connected to the General Trunk Telephone System; there are already more than a hundred telephone connections in Jaipur City.

Telegraph and
Telephone.

17. The State has a coinage of its own called 'Jharshahi,' the coins struck being the Gold Mohur, which contains about 10½ Mashas of pure gold and is sold at present for about Rs. 27 (British coin) and, though not legal tender, circulates freely throughout Rajputana and to a limited extent in other parts of India; the Jharshahi

Currency.

	Rupee which weighs about 174.73 grains, its present market value being slightly higher than that of a British Indian Rupee; and small silver and copper pieces.
Weights and Measures.	18. The Jaipur seer weighs Rs. 88 Jharshahi or Rs. 86 Kaldar and the Jaipur yard measures 36½ inches.
Local time	19. Jaipur local time does not coincide with standard time, the maximum and minimum variations being respectively 4½ minutes in February and 10½ minutes in November.
Official Year.	20. The State Official year begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 31st of August.
Annual Revenue and Expenditure.	21. The total receipts for the year 1930-31 were in round figures Rs. 1,20,12,440 including interest on investments, as compared with Rs. 1,43,01,947 in 1929-30. The total expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,19,49,766 as against Rs. 1,22,46,222 in 1929-30.
Tribute to Government	22. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.
H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.	23. Lieutenant His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraja Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur II, who is the fortieth Ruler of the Jaipur State, was born on the 21st of August, 1911, and is now in his twentieth year. He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda. The Isarda family, from which His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs. Maharaja Man Singhji was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji on the 24th of March, 1921, and ascended the Gaddi on the 7th of September, 1922. His Highness was married to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji of Jodhpur on the 30th of January, 1924, and has one daughter born on the 13th of June, 1929. The Maharaja of Jaipur has a dynastic salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns.
His Highness' Movements, Administrative Training and Investiture.	24. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur returned from England on the 4th of October, 1930, after completing his training at the Royal Military Academy Woolwich, and thereafter received administrative training with the President of the Council of Administration, Mr. B. J. Glancy, C. I. E., I. C. S. His Highness toured in the Malpura Nizamat from the 6th to the 14th of November, 1930, and in the Sawai Madhopur Nizamat from the 6th to the 11th of December, 1930. His Highness proceeded to Calcutta on the 14th of December, 1930, and returned to Jaipur on the 5th of January, 1931. His Highness then toured in the Hindaun, Gangapur and Dausa Nizamats from the 7th to the 12th of January, 1931, visited Jodhpur from the 18th to the 29th of January, 1931, and toured in the Torawati Nizamat on the 14th and 15th of February, 1931. His Highness was in Delhi from the 15th to the 21st of February, 1931, and visited Ajmer on the 6th and 7th of March, 1931. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 14th of March, 1931. His Highness visited Delhi from the 15th to the 24th of March, 1931, and attended the Session of the Chamber of Princes. His Highness spent the hot weather of 1931 from the 18th of April to the 13th of July at Ootacamund from where he visited Mysore and Bangalore. His Highness was at Poona from the 24th of July to the 11th of August, 1931.
Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba.	25. Her Highness Shri Maharani Sahiba <u>proceeded to Jodhpur, accompanied by Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji and a few Sardars (who formed the Ana party) on the 1st of December, 1930, and returned to Jaipur on the 6th of February, 1931.</u> Her Highness performed the opening ceremony of the State Zenana Hospital on the 13th of April, 1931.
	Notable Events.
His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday	26. The Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor fell on the 3rd of June, 1931; the date was, as usual, observed as a public holiday and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired.

27. His Excellency Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India and the Lady Irwin, C. I., arrived in Jaipur on the 13th of March, 1931. They were received at the Railway Station by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, accompanied by his principal Officials and Sardars, and by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the Resident in Jaipur. Their Excellencies viewed the processional paraphernalia of the State, visited the Armoury and the Picture Gallery and inspected the State jewels.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit and His Highness the Maharaja's investiture with ruling powers.

28. In the afternoon His Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the new Water Works at Lachhman Doongri and thereafter proceeded to Amber. His Highness the Maharaja in requesting His Excellency the Viceroy to declare the new Water Works open made the following speech:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Those of us who have lived in the dry climate of Rajputana know only too well that there is nothing more vital to our welfare than the provision of a good supply of drinking water. Jaipur is the largest city in the whole of Rajputana, and it has constantly been faced with difficulty in this respect. It is now more than three quarters of a century since the first attempt was made to provide an adequate reservoir by the construction of a dam across the Amanishah Nullah. Since that time the Amanishah has remained the chief source of supply, and many expedients have been tried in order to cater for the growing needs of the population. But these measures have never met with complete success and it has become apparent that the Amanishah supply must be supplemented from elsewhere if the citizens of Jaipur are to live in comfort and security.

"The Durbar have been fortunate in obtaining the expert advice of Rai Bahadur Diwan Amarnath Nanda and Mr. D. A. Howell of the Punjab Public Works Department who have made an exhaustive examination of the problem that has so long been troubling Jaipur. The investigations conducted by these experts have led to the conclusion that the only practical solution was to be found in pumping water from the Jamwa Ramgarh Irrigation Tank situated at a distance of about twenty miles from the city. The scheme involved has been a difficult and costly undertaking. It has been necessary to lift water by means of pumps worked by electric motors to a vertical height of nearly four hundred feet. An elaborate filter plant has had to be constructed and about seventy miles of steel and cast iron pipes have had to be laid to provide for the distribution of water; the daily supply to be provided amounts to about twelve-hundred-thousand gallons, and a skeleton drainage project, capable of expansion at a later date, has been included in the scheme in order to enable the additional water brought into the city to be removed. The total cost of the project is estimated at forty-two lakhs of rupees. This is a large sum of money, but, considering the great benefit which the scheme confers on the citizens of Jaipur, the outlay is, I think you will agree with me, fully justified.

"Construction was started in April, 1929, less than two years ago, and it is a great credit to Mr. Baker, the Engineer-in-charge, and to his staff, that the Water Works are ready for Your Excellency to open to-day. I wish to acknowledge the debt that Jaipur owes to the designers of the project, Mr. Nanda and Mr. Howell, and I should like to pay a special tribute to the part that Mr. Bigsby, the Superintending Engineer, has played in the fulfilment of the scheme; but for his able supervision and unremitting labours the new water supply would still be a dream of the future.

"I have much pleasure in requesting Your Excellency to be so good as to open the valve."

29. His Excellency the Viceroy expressed himself in the following terms in performing the ceremony:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It gives me the greatest pleasure to take part in this ceremony. I think that all who have had the opportunity of visiting Your Highness' historic capital, must have marvelled at the feat performed in earlier times by Jai Singh in founding a great town on Jaipur's present site. For the lack of any lake or running stream, and the sandy soil and barren hills all round, may well make us wonder how the necessary supplies of water were found. I have, therefore, listened with much interest to Your Highness' account of the expedients adopted in the past to provide water for this city, and of the reasons that led to the inception of the scheme which I am privileged to inaugurate to-day.

"To have had the courage and foresight to take in hand and bring to successful fruition an enterprise of this magnitude reflects much credit on the Minority Administration, and I join Your Highness in congratulating all concerned on their achievement, in particular the Engineers to whose technical skill and experience the construction work is due. Although the cost in money has been large, it is difficult to imagine a purpose on which it could better have been spent, and I know well that Your Highness' subjects will appreciate in full the immense boon of having a constant supply of fresh water available in their houses or at their doors.

"I now declare the Water Works open, and trust they will be of lasting benefit to the people of this City."

30. On the 14th March, 1931, His Highness the Maharaja held a public Darbar in the Diwan-i-Am at which His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General made the following speech while declaring His Highness the Maharaja invested with full Ruling Powers:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS—Among the most pleasant features of the busy life of a Viceroy are the personal relations established between himself and the Ruling Princes of India, and I think I may say, both on behalf of myself and my predecessors in office, that with no Ruling House have these relations been more intimate and friendly than with that to which Your Highness has the honour to belong. When on the death of your illustrious father, Maharaja Sir Madho Singh, the Government of India became the trustees of the administration of the Jaipur State and the guardians of its young Ruler, it was natural that the Viceroy should regard the discharge of these responsibilities as an object of his especial care, and should watch with almost a father's pride and solicitude over Your Highness' training and education. It gives me therefore the greatest satisfaction to-day to have the privilege of investing Your Highness with ruling powers. My pleasure is all the greater in that this is the only occasion, on which I have been able to take part in a ceremony of this picturesque and historic kind.

"The Council Administration has now lasted for eight years and more; and, now that the trustees are resigning their charge, it is fitting that I should give some account of this time of stewardship. At the outset, the problems which faced them were of more than ordinary difficulty. Methods of administration, which had worked successfully when the late Ruler was in the fulness of his vigour, began to fail in later years when the strong hand, which had ruled the destinies of Jaipur for forty years, was forced by advancing years and serious illness to relax its hold. The virtue had gone out of the old system, and the time for change had come. The call was becoming insistent for a Government more in keeping with the spirit of the times and more responsive to the people's needs. A period of transition and change is seldom without its difficulties and dangers, and the task of re-organisation demands of the administrator, as it demands of the architect who modernises an ancient structure, a large measure both of political wisdom and of caution in deciding what to remove and what to leave. New institutions and new ideas have to be grafted on to the old without destroying tradition and the

spirit of the past, and with due regard to local sentiment. The scheme, when complete, must be harmonious and suited to the purpose for which it is required. I hope and believe that the minority administration has been successful in its attempts to achieve this end, and I earnestly trust that the system, which has been established, will under Your Highness' guidance secure to the people of this State a just, beneficent and progressive Government, which will repose upon a real unity of interest between the Ruler and the ruled.

"I have had many opportunities of studying the reports of work done during the minority period, and I can therefore say with confidence that substantial progress has been made in the reform of all departments of the Administration. The finances of the State have been placed on a thoroughly sound footing, and a regular Audit and Accounts Department has been organised. The normal revenue of the State has increased from about eighty lakhs to one hundred and thirty lakhs, and investments have increased nearly four times. A system of Annual Budgets has been introduced, and a complete revision and re-organisation has been carried out in the Judicial and Revenue, and the Customs and Excise Departments. There is now also for the first time a regular Court of Wards with duly qualified Managers for the supervision of estates under the direct control of the Durbar.

"I should detain you too long if I attempted to enumerate in detail the various works of public utility which have been executed, but the construction of considerable lengths of road and railway, new schemes for irrigation, and the provision of electric light and a new water-supply, are among the many sound and valuable projects for which the administration is entitled to the highest credit.

"The educational needs of the people have not been overlooked. The annual expenditure incurred under this head has increased from a little over a lakh to well over five lakhs of rupees, and there has been a large increase in the number of Schools and Colleges, and the pupils in attendance at them. The expenditure on medical relief moreover has doubled in the last few years, and a well-equipped Zenana Hospital has just been completed. Finally there has been a thorough re-organisation of the Military, Police and Jail Departments. Irregular military units have been reduced, and two new first line Regiments, the Jaipur Lancers and the Jaipur Infantry, have been created. These units have made striking progress, and with the Transport Corps they constitute a force of which the State may well be proud, and in which I know Your Highness takes and will take close personal interest. All three units have been provided with ample space for training grounds and with admirable buildings.

"The Police have been converted into an organised force properly trained, well-armed and well-equipped, and, perhaps most important of all, excellent lines and living conditions are being steadily substituted for the old inadequate quarters.

"The facts which I have recited are a very satisfactory assurance that on assuming the duties of your high office, Your Highness will find a State well-dowered with public works, a full treasury and a contented people. All that was of value in the old customs and traditions of the State has been, wherever possible, preserved, and the minimum of change, compatible with the needs of modern progress, has been made. I believe Your Highness already has found abundant evidence in your tours through the State that the old ties of loyalty and affection, that bind your people to the Ruler, persists as strongly as of yore. Those who have contributed to these striking results may well feel proud of their achievement, and, if I cannot mention by name all those who have assisted in the task, I would at least wish to make reference to a singular and appropriate coincidence. The foundations of the reform were laid in the first and most difficult year of the minority by that capable officer, the tried friend of so many of Your Highness' brother princes, Sir Reginald Glancy. To-day his brother, Mr. B. J. Glancy, relinquishes charge of the office of President, after setting the coping stone upon the work of the minority administration. To these and others, as to Mr. Reynolds, who

as President of the Council and as Agent to the Governor-General has been closely connected with Jaipur for seven years, Your Highness' State owes a debt of gratitude which, I believe, it will not find it easy to repay.

"Your Highness is well aware of the anxious consideration which I and my officers have given to the question of your training. There are indeed few subjects to which successive Viceroys have devoted more earnest attention, and on which opinions have varied so much, as that of the best method of educating and training young Princes. There is the risk on the one hand that an Indian Prince, if educated in Europe, may thereby become alienated from his own people. On the other hand, it is clearly desirable for a future Ruler to include in his education some knowledge and experience of the great world outside India. In Your Highness' case full weight has, I think, been given to these varying considerations, and under the guidance firstly of your old friend and tutor Mr. Mayne, and later of Lieutenant-Colonel Twiss, who is with you still you have profitted to the full from your six years at the Mayo College and your year as a Cadet, I believe the first Indian Cadet at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich. I know from many sources how high was the commendation Your Highness' work won from the authorities at Woolwich, and how great was the regret, among Instructors and fellow Cadets alike, when they had to bid Your Highness good-bye. For the last six months you have been receiving administrative training in your own State under the personal supervision of Mr. Glancy. In that time short though it is you have had the opportunity of studying the working of all the principal State Departments, have regularly attended meetings of the Council, and have made several tours of inspection in the more distant portions of the State. It is a great pleasure to have received from Mr. Glancy such favourable reports of the quick understanding displayed by Your Highness of State affairs, and of your appreciation of the duties of your high position.

"Year by year with the general advancement of education and with the growth of new ideas, stimulated by the Great War, the art of Government becomes more difficult. A fierce and searching light now beats on all who wield authority. The old unquestioning acceptance of autocratic rule is gradually disappearing, even in those quarters where conservatism seemed to have the strongest hold. Rulers are being more and more called on to justify their authority to the ruled and abuse of power attracts to itself criticism of growing strength. Nor can it be expected that developments in British India should fail to have their effect upon the people of Your Highness' and other States. There is abundant evidence that ere long a similar standard of administration will be demanded, which it will be impolitic and dangerous to deny. Precedent will not in all cases supply an adequate guide, and I trust therefore you will forgive me if I conclude with a few words of advice to Your Highness on this memorable occasion, when you start upon your career as Ruler of Jaipur.

"Among the many factors on which the happiness of your subjects depends, I would judge the most important of these —

"Promptness in the despatch of business, impartial justice as between man and man, selection of competent officials, ungrudging support of them so long as they prove worthy of your trust, and moderation in personal expenditure. It will also be your duty to watch over the development of all agencies for the public benefits such as schools, hospitals, roads, and irrigation works to maintain close contact between yourself and your people, and to set an example, in your private and public life to those who serve you and to those over whom you rule. From my personal knowledge of Your Highness, and from all that I have seen and heard, I feel confident that Your Highness will rise to the height of your great responsibilities. My Agent in Rajputana and the Resident in Jaipur will always be ready to help you with advice, and I know you will regard them not merely as the representatives of a Government who wish you well, but as

-friends, whose desire is to help you to preserve the great trust that you have received from a distinguished line of ancestors. I greatly regret that in a brief month after your accession to power I shall have laid down my present office, and have said good-bye to India and to many Indian friends, but you may be confident that my successor will evince a personal interest in your career and welfare not less warm than mine, and that I myself shall ever watch with close concern the fortunes of Jaipur and of its Ruler. Your burden will be heavy, but no Maharaja has I think entered on his responsibilities with greater advantages than you, and I earnestly hope and believe that under Providence your rule will redound to your lasting honour and to the benefit and contentment of your subjects.

"I declare Your Highness to be vested with full ruling powers."

31. His Highness the Maharaja made the following reply:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY—I am deeply indebted to Your Excellency for the encouragement that you have given me on this most momentous day in my career. I can assure Your Excellency that the advice which you have been pleased to bestow on me will not be forgotten. The weight of responsibility that devolves on me I fully realise. But there is one thing that has greatly heartened me in the heavy task that lies before me—and that is the belief, built up on what I have seen in Jaipur and the districts I have visited since my return, the belief that the ties of affection which bind the Ruler and the ruled together are as strong to-day in the Jaipur State as they have ever been before. It will be my constant endeavour to strengthen this bond of affection still further as the years go on—to remember at all times that my main concern in life must be the welfare of my subjects, so that my officers may know that in carrying out their duties they may always rely on my support, and that my people may feel that their loyalty is not in vain.

"I am aware of the great progress that has been made in a very large number of directions during the time of the minority. And I am sincerely grateful to all those who have laboured in this cause and to those to whom my guardianship has been entrusted. The State can certainly congratulate itself on the soundness of its financial position, and it is fortunate that at the present juncture there are substantial resources on which we can indent. For Jaipur, like so many other parts of India, has suffered from a series of lean years, and the cultivating classes have been dealt a very heavy blow by the abnormal fall in the price of grain. My Council agree with me that some material measure of relief is amply justified and I have decided that such of the outstandings due on account of the last Kharif harvest as cannot be recovered without undue hardship shall be remitted in full, also that a remission amounting to four annas in the rupee of the coming Rabi demand shall be made in all the Khalsa villages of the State. I have also decided that henceforth in all Khalsa villages the cess known as 'Mapa' shall be abolished. It is my hope that these measures will prove of real benefit to my subjects for I know that my people's contentment is the greatest asset of the State.

"Your Excellency, I thank you once again for all the help that you have given me, and I would ask you to be good enough to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of the steadfast devotion of the House of Jaipur to the Crown."

32. After the conclusion of the Durbar, His Highness the Maharaja went in procession to the Ramniwas Gardens. The procession was witnessed by Their Excellencies from the roof of the Atish.

33. His Highness gave a Banquet at the Ram Bagh Palace on the evening of the 14th March, 1931, in honour of Their Excellencies at which the following speeches were exchanged:—

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I want to say to-night that I am very fully alive to the honour which Your Excellency has done me in coming down to Jaipur on the present occasion. At the best of times the cares

and pre-occupations of a Viceroy are unending, there has surely been no more strenuous or more eventful time for India than the last few years, and I believe that Your Excellency must be the busiest man in all the world to-day. So it is a matter of pride to me that amidst all your manifold labours Your Excellency has contrived to spare two whole days for the Jaipur State. And I shall always remember with gratitude that it has been my privilege to receive my Powers from a Viceroy who, in spite of all that has been done and said to weaken his affection for this country, will go down to history as the staunchest, most unfaltering, friend that India has known.

"Our one cause for regret is that in so short a time we must be bidding Lord and Lady Irwin good-bye. We all know that Lady Irwin has borne her full share in working for the good of India; and I should like to make use of this opportunity to place at Her Excellency's disposal a contribution of a lakh of rupees to be spent, as she may think fit, on any of the charitable causes which she has done so much to promote. I can only express the hope that if ever Lord and Lady Irwin find it possible to pay a visit to India on a future occasion, they will not forget Jaipur, where I can assure them that a most hearty welcome will always await them.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Irwin."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have already had the opportunity this afternoon of expressing the great pleasure it has given me to visit Jaipur on this occasion of historic interest, and I am glad to be able once more to tell Your Highness how sincerely I appreciate the privilege that has been mine to-day, and how warmly I wish you all fortune and success in the responsible task, upon which you are now entering. I desire too to express on behalf of Lady Irwin and myself our great gratitude to Your Highness both for the very kind terms in which you have just been good enough to propose our health, and for all the hospitality you have shown us during our visit to your State. I was fortunate enough to spend a few days in Jaipur two and a half years ago, and have never forgotten the impression then made on my mind by the picturesque romance of its setting the blend of mediæval and of modern in its streets, and the colour of the life that moves among them. It has been delightful to renew that first acquaintance, and Lady Irwin and I shall both take with us to England very pleasant memories of our visit, of Your Highness' kindly welcome, and of the brilliant spectacles we have to-day been privileged to witness.

"During the five years that I have spent in India Your Highness has grown from boyhood to man's estate. Throughout that period I have watched with constant solicitude each stage in your upbringing, from the time when I first met you as a student at the Mayo College, later as a cadet at Woolwich, and now, after an interval of administrative training, on the threshold of your career as Ruler of an Indian State. In all you have distinguished yourself, in the class room, on the playing fields and on the polo ground, and in the wide circle of your friends, and you have never failed to earn the personal regard and affection of those with whom you have come in contact. All has been of the brightest promise, and I am confident that to-day will be memorable in the annals of this State as the commencement of a long and beneficent period of rule.

"The years that lie before Your Highness, and especially the years immediately ahead, will bring no light responsibilities in their train. As a result of the statesmanship shown by the delegates from India at the Round Table Conference in London, the Indian States have now the prospect of taking part with British India in framing a federal constitution for the whole of this great country. The labour yet to be performed in the completion of that task will be immense. The loom is set, but skill and patience of a high order will be needed on the part of all to weave the threads aright, and to

work into a pattern of wise and durable design the many intricacies of texture in the fabric. In that portion of the joint task, which will fall upon the Princes of India, Your Highness as Ruler of one of the great Rajput States will take an important share, and I can assure you that all my good wishes will follow you and all members of your Order throughout the further stages of the work to which your hands are set. It had seemed, not many weeks ago, that that work would have to be pursued in an atmosphere overcharged with uncertainty and mistrust. I am happy to think that those mists have been to a great extent dispelled, and that all parties and all interests in India will jointly now be prepared to lend their assistance in finding solutions for the vast problems which are before us. I am under no temptation to underestimate their difficulty, or to suppose that their solution is assured, because we have happily been able to create conditions in which all may be willing to take part in their consideration. But I do believe that if the spirit, which inspired my recent conversations with Mr. Gandhi and enabled them with the assistance of many friends to reach the result they did, can be maintained throughout the future constitutional discussions, it ought not to be impossible to set the seal upon a secure and durable understanding between India and Great Britain. We met with the single purpose, if it might be honourably accomplished, of re-establishing peace in India. That purpose, I think I may say, we followed with a single determination to win success, facing everything, concealing nothing and making no attempt on either side to do other than frankly meet and strive to overcome the obstacles that might stand between us and the peace we sought to win.

"Throughout my conversations with Mr. Gandhi, I felt complete assurance that I could implicitly trust his word and I am confident that he will do everything in his power to give effect to those undertakings, which are recorded in the published statement. For my own part I have never doubted that no effort within my power was too great, when the prize of success was a large step forward towards the restoration of honourable understanding between the peoples of two great countries, and I rejoice to think that the result, which my conversations with Mr. Gandhi were able to effect, has been hailed with satisfaction and approbation by those of every class and race and creed in India.

"Your Highness has announced this evening the munificent donation which you have placed at Lady Irwin's disposal for any charitable purpose to which she may wish that it should be devoted. I need hardly say that both she and I are deeply grateful to Your Highness for your most generous gift. Your Highness could indeed have thought of no way in which you could have added more to the pleasure of our visit to Jaipur than by this warm-hearted action, meaning so much to the happiness of many who deserved the charity of those more favoured than themselves with the good things of life. It is in true keeping with the tradition set by your father Sir Madho Singh, through whose magnificent contribution of 20 lakhs it will be remembered that the Indian People's Famine Trust was brought into existence.

"It remains for me to thank Your Highness once more for the great reception which you and your people have given us to Jaipur. Lady Irwin and I only wish that we could have taken further advantage of Your Highness' kindness in making a longer stay in these hospitable surroundings, and we shall regret that we have not on this occasion had an opportunity of seeing something of the State outside its capital. There are, I know, many places of interest to which, had it been possible, we would have greatly desired to pay a visit, whether to the jungles of Sawai Madhopur or the ancient fortress of Ranthambhor, a name almost as illustrious as Chitor in the annals of Rajputana. But five years are too short a time in which to see even a little of all the sights that India offers to those, who wish to acquire knowledge of her ancient glories. I doubt though whether anything that even India holds could have surpassed our wonderful experiences of the last two days, and Your Highness need not fear that passing time will dull these vivid memories, or diminish the warm friendship that we shall always entertain towards the Ruler and the people of Jaipur.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to rise and drink to the health of our host His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur."

Visits of Ruling
Princes and
Notables.

34. The following Princes and Notables visited Jaipur during the year under review :—

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur,—in October and November, 1930, and April, 1931 ;
- (2) The Maharaj Kumar of Kotah—in December, 1930 ;
- (3) Her Highness the Maharani of Jodhpur—in March, April and August, 1931 ;
- (4) The Maharaj Kumar of Jodhpur—in March, 1931 ;
- (5) Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji of Jodhpur—in March, 1931 ;
- (6) Lady Chetwode—in January, 1931 (wife of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief).

The Hon'ble the
Agent to the Gover-
nor-General's
visits

35. The Hon'ble Sir Leonard Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C., I.C.S. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Jaipur in September, 1930, and again in March, 1931.

Festivals.

36. The annual festivals were observed in the customary manner ; His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur personally took part in the following :—

- (1) Sarad Poornima ;
- (2) Deepmalika ;
- (3) Asadhi Dasehra ;
- (4) Teej ;
- (5) Balidan held in Chaitra.

Durbars.

37. During the year under report, Durbars were held on the following occasions :—

- (1) Nazar Durbar in Sarbata on the 5th October, 1930, on His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's return from England.
- (2) Sarad Poornima Durbar in Sarad-ki-Chandni on the 7th October, 1930.
- (3) Dewali Durbar in Sarbata on the 21st October, 1930.
- (4) On the 13th February, 1931, His Highness attended by a few Sardars received, in Madho Niwas, the Tika Dastoor sent by His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur.
- (5) Durbar in Dewan Khana on the 14th March, 1931, when His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, invested His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur with full Ruling powers.
- (6) Nazar Durbar in Dewan Khana on the 31st March, 1931, in honour of His Highness' Investiture.
- (7) Ceremonial Durbars on the 12th April, 1931, at the Ram Bagh Palace and the Residency when formal visits were exchanged between His Highness and the new Resident (Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, C.I.E., I.C.S.)
- (8) Shravani Teej Durbar in Badal Mahal on the 16th August, 1931.

Grant of His
Majesty's Commis-
sion to His High-
ness the Maharaja

38. His Majesty the King-Emperor was gracious enough to appoint His Highness the Maharaja as an Honorary Lieutenant in the British Army in May, 1931.

The British Re-
presentative.

39. Mr. A. C. Lothian, I.C.S., continued to hold the post of Resident at Jaipur till the 5th April, 1931, when he was relieved by Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, C.I.E., I.C.S.

President of the
Council of State.

40. Mr. B. J. Glancy, C.I.E., I.C.S., continued to hold the office of President, Council of State, till the 18th of March, 1931, when he relinquished that appointment. The Durbar are extremely grateful to Mr. Glancy for the excellent manner in which he conducted the affairs of the State during the time he was President of the Council of State and for the great personal interest and pains taken by him in giving His Highness the Maharaja an insight into the working of the administration.

Chapter II.

ADMINISTRATION.

41. Consequent on the assumption of Ruling Powers by His Highness the Maharaja, on the 14th of March, 1931, the Council of Administration which was responsible for the administration of the State during His Highness' minority, was converted by His Highness into an Executive Council. The administration of the State is now conducted by His Highness the Maharaja with the assistance of this body which is called the "Council of State" or "Mahakma Khas".

The Council of State.

42. His Highness the Maharaja is the President of the Council, the personnel whereof at the close of the year 1930-31 was as follows:—

Personnel of the Council of State.

President and Member-in-Charge of the His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Reserved Departments.

Foreign and Home Member ...	...	Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopi Nathji, <i>Kt.</i> , C. I. E., M.A.
Education Member ...	...	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner.
Finance Member ...	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nathji Atal, M.A.
Military Member ...	...	Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu.
Revenue Member...	...	Mr. C. L. Alexander, I. C. S. (Retd.).
Judicial Member ...	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasadji Bajpeyi.
Officiating Public Works Member	...	Mr. S. H. Bigsby, I. S. E.

43. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahomed Ashfaq Hasan Khanji, Public Works Member, died of pneumonia on the morning of the 7th August, 1931. The news was communicated by telegram to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur who was then at Poona. His Highness was deeply distressed to receive the sad news and commanded that an expression of his deepest sympathy be conveyed to the relatives of the deceased. The Council of State passed a resolution of condolence and desired that an expression of their sincere sympathy be conveyed to the family of the deceased. All public Courts and offices were closed for half a day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Public Works Member.

Death of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahomed Ashfaq Hasan Khanji.

44. The arrangement of Portfolios and distribution of work at the close of the year under report will be found in Appendix IV.

Distribution of work.

45. Thakur Rup Singhji of Naila and Munshi Pyare Lalji Kasliwal, B.A., continued to act as *Sigha* Members in the Revenue Department, and Munshi Ram Partapji Khuteta and Rawal Sangram Singhji of Samode (Honorary) in the Military Department. Thakur Harisinghji of Achrole (Honorary) *Sigha* Member for Special duties was appointed as (Honorary) *Sigha* Member in His Highness' Reserved Departments.

Sigha Members

46. The Council of State exercises all the powers which were exercised by the Council of Administration during His Highness' minority as well as all the powers which were reserved to the Resident at Jaipur by the Government of India under the Constitution of the Minority Administration, with the exception of:—

Powers of the Council

(i) Power to grant permission for tiger shooting;

(ii) Power to make new Investments or re-investments of State funds and treasures.

Orders in respect of (i) are passed by His Highness personally and those in regard to (ii) by His Highness in consultation with the Finance Member. Subject to these exceptions, the Council is competent to pass final orders in all matters. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur however retains full liberty, should he deem it expedient, to withdraw, at any time, any matter from the purview of the Council. His Highness, as President of the Council, exercises all the powers which were exercised by the President of the Council of Administration during His Highness' minority.

**Conduct of
Business**

47. All matters which are beyond the powers of the Portfolio Members and all cases of an important nature are submitted for the orders of the Council, which ordinarily meets once a week. Five Members, or four Members in addition to His Highness, the President, form a quorum, and all questions placed before the Council are decided by a majority of votes, a casting vote being reserved to His Highness the President. Except in cases of an urgent nature, when His Highness the President, may dispense with this procedure and in ordinary vernacular cases, all papers are circulated among the Members of Council before they are actually brought up in the Council; and all questions of a financial nature are in the first instance referred to the Finance Department for criticism and opinion. Similarly all matters of a judicial or legislative nature are referred to the Judicial Department before being put up to Council. The Judicial Department invites the opinion of the Chief Justice, and, if necessary of the Legislative Committee, before recording an opinion.

After the Council have passed final orders on a case, the Member-in-Charge is responsible for seeing that they are carried out correctly and without unnecessary delay. The work in His Highness' Reserved Departments is disposed of by His Highness' State Secretary who is responsible to His Highness for seeing that cases requiring the concurrence of the Council are placed before the Council and for seeing that the final orders of His Highness in Council are duly carried out. All notifications, proceedings or other matters to be made known to the general public are published in the State Gazette, which is issued every fortnight in English, Urdu and Hindi.

**Committee of
Sardars.**

48. There was no change during the year under report in the constitution of the Consultative Committee of Sardars, whose function is to advise the Council of State in such matters relating to the rights and privileges of the Sardars as are referred to them by the Council. The personnel of the Committee at the end of the year was, as in the preceding year, as follows:—

- (i) Thakur Sangram Singhji of Diggi.
- (ii) Rao Pratap Singhji of Manoharpur.
- (iii) Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrole.
- (iv) Thakur Bahadur Singhji Ranawat of Karansar.

**Legislative
Committee.**

49. In addition to the Committee of Sardars, there is a Legislative Committee, whose functions are to make such recommendations, in regard to the amendment of, or addition to, the existing laws of the State as may appear necessary, and to record an opinion on any legislative measure which is referred to the Committee by the Durbar.

The following was the personnel of the Legislative Committee at the end of the year under report:—

Chairman	...	...	...	Thakur Devisinghji of Chomu.
Members	...	...	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Sectal Prasadji Bajpeyi.
				Munshi Kanwarlal Bapna, B.A., LL.B.
				Seth Rajmal Golcha.

During the year under report, the Legislative Committee met twice, *viz.*, on the 7th of March, 1931, and again on the 19th of May, 1931, and passed the Jaipur Civil Procedure Code and the Jaipur Land Acquisition Regulation, respectively.

50. The revised Schedule of General Powers Delegated to Members of Council and Heads of Departments was issued in February, 1931. The Schedule relating to the Delegation of Special Powers for specific Branches of the Administration is still under revision.

Schedule of
Powers.

Chapter III.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

Revenue Divisions

51. For purposes of Land Revenue Administration, the State is divided into two divisions, each under a Dewan, who works under the direct control of the Revenue Member of the Council of State. Each division is composed of Nizamats under the charge of Nazims and the Nizamats are sub-divided into Tahsils in charge of Tahsildars. There were 11 Nizamats and 29 Tahsils at the end of the year, as detailed below:—

EASTERN DIVISION.					
Nizamats.					Tahsils.
Dausa	...	...	...	...	Dausa. Baswa. Sikrai. Lalsot.
Hindaun	...	...	...	...	Hindaun. Ghonsla. Toda Bhim. Mahwa.
Gangapur	...	...	...	...	Gangapur. Wazirpur. Bamanwas. Nadoti.
Sawai Madhopur	...	...	...	...	Sawai Madhopur. Khandar. Baunli. Malarna-Dungar.
Kot Kasim	...	...	...	...	(No Tahsil.)
WESTERN DIVISION.					
Jaipur	...	...	...	...	Sawai Jaipur. Chaksu.
Amber	...	...	...	...	Amber. Jamwa-Ramgarh.
Sambhar	...	...	...	...	Sambhar. Danta-Ramgarh. Moazamabad.
Shekhawati (<i>Jhunjhunu</i>)	...	...	...	...	Shekhawati.
Torawati (<i>Nimka-Thana</i>)	...	...	...	...	Torawati. Bairath.
Malpura	...	...	...	...	Malpura. Toda Raisingh. Newai.

52. Work in the Walghat Tahsil in the Hindaun Nizamat was not sufficient to justify its retention. It was abolished during the year and its area was distributed between the adjoining Tahsils of Mahwa, Toda Bhim and Hindaun in the same Nizamat.

Personnel.

53. There was no change among Dewans. Pandit Iswar Narain Kichlu, B.A., LL.B., continued to be Dewan of the Eastern Circle, and Munshi Fida Ali Khan that of the Western Circle. One Tahsildar was deputed for training in the Settlement Department of the State. No Revenue Officer could be deputed to the Provincial Officers' Training School at Moradabad, the institution having been closed on account of financial stringency.

Establishment

54 The staff of the department at the end of the year consisted of:—

2 Dewans.

2 Naib Dewans.

- 11 Nazims.
4 Naib Nazims.
29 Tahsildars.
31 Naib-Tahsildars.

55. Resumption of certain Jagir villages, increased the Khalsa area from 4,512 square miles in 1929-30 to 4,522 square miles during the year, the total area of the State being 16,681 square miles. There was, in consequence, an increase in the number of Khalsa villages from 2,041 to 2,047 as detailed below :—

				1929-30.	1930-31.
Farmed :—					
To cultivators...	...	...	...	1,330	1,345
To others	...	...	...	200	190
Kept under direct management :—					
Cash rented...	...	...	...	127	126
Grain rented	...	...	...	384	386
Total				2,041	2,047

56. Owing to unsatisfactory rainfall, the Khalsa area under cultivation decreased from 16,52,375 to 15,22,129 bighas as below :—

				1929-30.	1930-31.
				Bighas.	Bighas.
Irrigated	...	...	...	5,08,805	4,22,783
Unirrigated	...	...	...	11,43,570	10,99,346
Total				16,52,375	15,22,129

57. The number of wells and tanks in the Khalsa area were :—

Wells and Tanks.

Wells :—				1929-30.	1930-31.
In use	...	...	...	25,224	26,595
Out of use	...	...	...	9,164	10,777
Total				34,388	37,372

Tanks :—

In use	...	...	...	443	424
Out of use	...	...	...	122	147
Total				565	571

58. Six villages escheated to the State, adding 10,587 bighas to the Khalsa area and an annual approximate revenue of Rs. 7,786 to the State exchequer.

Escheats to the Darbar.

59. Realisations under the head Land Revenue, including recoveries of arcars, amounted to Rs. 42,47,849 as compared with Rs. 51,80,043 during the preceding year.

Realisations.

60. In the sub-joined table the demand and collections under various heads for the year under report are compared with those of the preceding year :—

Demand and Collections.

		Demand.		Collections.	
		1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue Proper	...	45,89,232	42,71,065	44,68,199	40,65,643
Miscellaneous revenue.	...	4,91,576	4,59,805	4,39,135	4,02,271
Matmi	...	1,57,733	1,13,812	1,27,529	84,661
Tribute	...	6,25,792	6,25,359	5,84,705	5,33,463
Horse commutation, etc.	...	6,78,034	6,85,487	5,67,831	5,89,673

General Remarks.

61. Adverse agricultural conditions which had set in during the year 1928-29 continued to prevail during the year under report. Owing to the monsoon rainfall of 1930 being untimely and deficient, outturn of the Kharif crop of 1930-31 was not satisfactory almost throughout the whole of the State; that of the Rabi crop was also below normal on account of shortage of water in wells and tanks and absence of winter rains. Locusts also did some damage. Further, prices of agricultural produce went down considerably. These circumstances greatly added to the distress of the agriculturist. To afford him relief, liberal remissions of land revenue and other dues had to be made, which however affected the State revenue seriously.

Important Succession Cases.

62. These are detailed in the sub-joined table:—

Name of Thikana in which succession took place.	Name of deceased Jagirdar.	Name of successor whose succession sanctioned.	Relationship of successor to the deceased.	Estimated income of of Jagir.
				Rs.
Boraj	... Zorawar Singh	Ganpat Singh...	Adopted son ...	17,321
Bichun	... Sawai Singh	... Raghunath Singh	Younger brother	9,543
Pandrikh kerji.	Karnakerji	... Padmakerji	Son ...	3,637
Gagardu	... Raghunath Singh	Kalyan Singh...	Adopted son ...	9,900
Tordi	... Sher Singh	... Ishri Singh	Son ...	12,167
Danta	... Bhim Singh	... Ganga Singh	Adopted son ...	75,002
Gudha Chanderji	Lachman Singh	Guman Singh...	Brother ...	20,166

Agriculture.**Personnel.**

63. Mr. K. R. Joshi, L. Ag., was in charge of the Department throughout the year and continued to supervise the Agricultural Demonstration Farm at Basi. The post of cattle Inspector was abolished and in its place two posts—one of Dairy Assistant and the other of Farm Assistant, were created.

Work at the Basi Farm.

64. Owing to the inadequacy of water supply for purposes of irrigation, efforts were mainly directed towards raising crops of gram, safflower, maize and cotton as Barani crops without irrigation. The results obtained were encouraging and the experiments will be continued in the following year so that definite conclusions may be arrived at, and so as to determine whether crops under dry cultivation can be raised on a field scale.

65. Cambodia cotton could not be tried on a field scale as arrangements for irrigation could not be made. Tuer (Arhar) of Malvi variety was grown on a larger area and has again been found to ripen well. The valuable feature of this crop is its capacity for growth even after October when all other Kharif crops wither for want of moisture in the soil. Spanish peanut, having proved suitable for lighter soil, was sown over an area of 18 acres to provide seed for distribution.

66. The practice of feeding cattle on silage, though appreciated by cultivators, is not taken up by them for the reason that it involves loss of grain, as immature stalks of Bajra and Jawar have to be ensilaged. With a view to ascertain if the loss could be avoided, a portion of Bajra crop of the farm was ensilaged after the

removal of the ripe earheads. The experiment proved successful and it is hoped that it will encourage silage making by cultivators.

67. Cattle-breeding started during the preceding year was continued. Births raised the strength of the herds of Malvi cows and Murra buffaloes from 40 and 23 on the 31st August, 1930, to 50 and 31, respectively, on the corresponding date of the year under report. In order to turn milk to account, the farm has been equipped with a small set of butter making appliances. The butter manufactured is supplied to the Palace and the European and Indian gentry in Jaipur city. Milk and milk products fetched Rs. 2,722 during the year.

68. The quantity of Spanish ground-nut distributed during the year was 71 maunds as compared with 42 maunds in the preceding year. High assessment of the crop impedes its rapid extension. The unfavourable effect of the handicap has already shown itself in the decrease of the area under this crop round Gangapur. The matter was under the consideration of the authorities at the end of the year. Twenty-nine maunds, against 14 maunds of the seed of wheat—Pusa No. 4, was distributed. This variety is steadily gaining in popularity.

Work in the District.

69. In order to enable cultivators to utilise their Jawar and Bajra crop to the fullest extent possible, a fodder cutting set consisting of an oil engine and chaff-cutter was purchased during the year. The arrangement is for the set to go round villages and cut fodder for cultivators on a self-maintaining basis. During the short time it was at work near Basi village it became popular and was in demand in other neighbouring villages.

70. To provide cultivators with seeds of wheat and barley of suitable qualities, a Seed Store has been started at the Basi Farm with the help of a loan of Rs. 800 made by the State. The Store is run under the direct supervision of the Agricultural Officer under the Taccavi loan system. A total quantity of about 154 maunds of seeds was issued during the sowing season and was recovered at the time of harvest. The quantity on hand at the end of the year was about 198 maunds.

71. The financial results of the year's working are tabulated below:—

Financial results.

RECEIPTS.					Rs.
Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	2,568
Farm produce ...	..	...	...	...	328
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	138
Total					3,034
EXPENDITURE.					
Establishment charges	...	...	...	...	11,816
Contingent expenditure	...	...	...	...	7,819
Capital expenditure	...	...	...	...	10,500
Total					30,135

Survey and Settlement.

72. On completion of the work, the Traverse Department was finally closed down in November, 1930.

73. Munshi Jamna Sarup, B.A., continued to hold charge of the Settlement Department. The year under report is the eighth year of settlement operations.

74. The progress made in the main branches of the operations since 1923-24, when they were started, upto the end of the year under report, is abstracted in the sub-joined table:—

(a) Cadestral Survey finished in Nizamats of	Kot Kasim, Gangapur, Hindaun, Sawai Jaipur, Amber, Sambhar, Sawai Madhopur, Malpura, Torawati and Dausa.
(b) Nizamats attested	Ditto.
(c) Fairing of records finished in	Nizamats of Kot Kasim, Gangapur, Hindaun, Sawai-Jaipur, Amber and Dausa and Tahsils of Bonli and Danta-Ramgarh.
(d) Assessment Reports written for	Nizamats of Kot Kasim, Gangapur, Hindaun, Dausa and Amber and Tahsil of Chaksu.

75. The total number of boundary disputes settled by the Department upto the 31st August, 1931, was 1,909, of which 516 were settled during the year. The corresponding figures for the Muafi cases are 5,686 and 1,630, respectively.

76. One Tahsildar, two Taluqadars, one Navisanda, one P. W. D. Moharir, four stipend-holders and 25 private candidates were given training in the department during the year.

77. The Patwari School with two teachers worked for the full term of the year at Jaipur, 67 candidates appeared at the Final Examination, of whom only 13 passed in all subjects. The work of the teaching staff was very unsatisfactory and action has been taken to improve it.

78. The new Land Records staff under Superintendent M. Mool Chand was working during the year in 14 out of the 29 Tahsils in the State.

79. The total cost of the settlement operations upto the 31st August, 1931, aggregated Rs. 14,58,558, the expenditure during the year under report amounting to Rs. 2,43,245.

Sambhar Shamlat

80. The Sambhar Shamlat area comprises the town of Sambhar and 12 hamlets. It is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Durbars. Its administration is conducted by a body known as the Sambhar Shamlat Board, which consists of one member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. M. Piare Lal Kasliwal, B.A., and Rai Sahib Lala Topan Ram, M.A., continued to represent the Jaipur and Jodhpur Durbars, respectively, on the Board.

81. Under the scheme for the administration of the Shamlat introduced in 1925, the Controlling Officer, the Executive Officer and the Police Officer of the area are appointed alternately from the Jaipur and Jodhpur services, every three years. Under this arrangement, the following changes took place on the 1st April, 1931:—

- (1) Khan Bahadur Mirza Qasim Beg, Judicial Superintendent, Sambhar (of the Jodhpur service) succeeded M. Ikram Hasan Khan, Nazim of Sambhar (of the Jaipur service) in the post of Controlling Officer.
- (2) M. Jai Narain Sachdeva, B.A., LL.B. (of the Jaipur service), replaced B. Laxmi Dan, B.A. (of the Jodhpur service), as Executive Officer.
- (3) A Sub-Inspector of the Jodhpur Police relieved the Jaipur Police Officer.

82. In order to enable the public to take more interest in the affairs of the town, the Municipal Committee was enlarged by raising its strength from 6 to 12 members. A qualified overseer was appointed to help the Committee in controlling constructions in the town. Besides the main roads and bazars, some of the important lanes of the towns are now lit with electric light. Owing to the bad agricultural season and the fall in prices, a remission of four annas in the rupee was granted to the cultivators of the area in respect of the Rabi demand.

83. The income and expenditure of the year are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

					1929-30.	1930-31.
					Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	...	...	8,377	13,895
Income	...	...	...	...	51,661	57,741
Total				...	60,038	71,636
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	40,143	42,284
Balance available				...	19,895	29,352
Remitted to the two Durbars in equal proportions	...	...	...	...	6,000	8,000
Closing balance	...	...	...	...	13,895	21,352

Grass Farm.

84. Jamadar Amir Ali continued to hold charge of the farm. No additions were made to the area under its control which was about 36,000 bighas. The receipts and issues of grass and the income and expenditure of the farm during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

					1929-30.	1930-31.
					Maunds. (of 85 lbs. each).	Maunds. (of 80 lbs. each).
RECEIPTS :—						
Balance of hay in hand at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	14,832	62,263
Hay received from birs	...	...	...	...	80,006	73,842
Hay purchased locally	...	...	...	...	63,464	64,373
Green grass cut from birs	...	...	...	...	27,642	19,959
Total				...	1,85,944	2,20,437
ISSUES :—						
Issued to Military units and departments of the State (including wastage)	...	...	...	...	1,00,382	1,10,290
Green grass issued to Military units	...	...	...	...	27,642	19,959
Total				...	1,28,024	1,30,249
Balance in hand at the end of the year...	...	...	...	...	57,920	90,188
					Rs.	Rs.
Income	...	...	...	...	1,30,109	1,01,863
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	1,18,000	1,11,316

85. The expenditure during the year exceeded the income by Rs. 9,453, but the excess is more than counter-balanced by the value of 90,188 maunds of grass on hand at the end of the year. The farm supplied loose hay to Military units at the rate of twelve annas a maund as compared with the market rate of fourteen annas.

Forests.

Personnel.

86. Thakur Shivnath Singh Chanpawat, Superintendent of Forests, was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The executive staff of the Department consists of:—

- 1 Assistant Superintendent.
- 1 Range Officer.
- 7 Foresters.
- 4 Head Forest Guards.
- 125 Forest Guards.
- 5 Horse Sowars.
- 14 Camel Sowars.

Area.

87. Afforestation of Mongana bir and the hills near Gudha-Katia increased the areas under forest conservation from 325 square miles in 1929-30 to 328 square miles during the year.

Demarcation and Survey.

88. New boundaries of the total length of 49½ miles were demarcated in the Lalsot, Dausa, Gol-Dob, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Moti-Dongri Forests, and 17 square miles of forests were surveyed in the Jaipur and Sawai-Madhopur ranges.

Forest Offences.

89. Offences against Forest rules dealt with were as under:—

					1929-30.	1930-31
					<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taken to courts	...	...	...	...	2	...
Compounded	...	...	...	...	285	313
Released or filed	...	...	...	...	13	12
				Total	<u>300</u>	<u>325</u>

90. The majority of the offences related, as usual, to unauthorised felling and illicit removal of minor produce. In the cases compounded, the compensation realised amounted to Rs. 1,750 against Rs. 1,464 in the preceding year.

91. The number of cattle and browsers impounded was 819 against 1,068 in the preceding year, the moiety of the Forest Department on account of pound fees being Rs. 286 as compared with Rs. 447 in 1929-30.

Grazing.

92. The number of cattle admitted for grazing increased from 1,20,932 to 1,32,218 raising the grazing fees from Rs. 31,323 to Rs. 32,638.

Financial Results.

93. The financial results of the year's working are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

					1929-30.	1930-31.
					<u> </u>	<u> </u>
					Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	...	71,120	59,907
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	52,219	51,911
					<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Surplus	...	...	..	...	18,901	7,996

94. The fall in revenue is chiefly due to the fact that owing to less demand for fuel, a large number of forest coupes could not be sold during the year. The outstanding arrears due to the Department amounted to Rs. 19,349 on the 31st August, 1931, as compared with Rs. 22,388 on the corresponding date in 1929-30.

95. One new office building at Talwara and 5 new pacca chaukies were built, 4 existing old chaukies, 3 wells and 2 tanks were repaired. The work of artificial reproduction in the Jaipur and Sawai-Madhopur Nurseries continued to be satisfactory. The experiment of lac propagation on Pipal and Chilla trees in the Sawai-Madhopur range was continued with satisfactory results. Only one fire occurred and the loss caused was insignificant. Swarms of locusts appeared in September and October, 1930, and did much damage to forests.

General Remarks.

Court of Wards.

96. M. Durga Pershad, M.A., remained in charge of the department throughout the year.

Superintendent,
Court of Wards.

97. Assumption of charge of 8 more estates and release of 21 from management decreased the total number of estates under superintendence from 112 at the beginning of the year to 99 at its close.

Number of Estates
under management.

98. The income and expenditure of the estates under management during the year are compared below with corresponding figures of those under supervision during the preceding year:—

Income and Ex-
penditure.

					1929-30.	1930-31.
					Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	...	...	2,06,236	1,61,131
Income	...	...	...	...	12,95,462	10,56,487
				Total receipts	15,01,698	12,17,618
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	13,12,877	10,67,912
Closing balance	...	...	...	...	*1,88,821	†1,49,760

99. Adverse agricultural conditions and the heavy drop in prices chiefly account for the fall in the percentage of collection to demand from 89.52 in 1929-30 to 82.7 during the year. The percentage of the cost of management to total income increased from 9.4 to 11.6.

100. The progress made in the liquidation of private debts is noted below:—

Liabilities.

					Rs.
Total liabilities	...	...	...	...	17,55,881
Amount struck off	...	...	...	...	1,01,579
Balance	...	...	...	...	16,54,302
Repayments made	...	...	...	...	90,765
Outstanding at the end of the year including claims under enquiry	...	...	...	...	15,63,537

* Exclusive of 56 Mohars and 10 Guineas.

† Exclusive of 9 Mohars and 14 Guineas.

Investments

101. Total investments at the end of the year, aggregated Rs. 6,94,129 as below:—

			Rs.
Investments at the beginning of the year	...	...	7,52,452
Amount invested during the year	...	...	16,123
		Total investments	7,68,575
Withdrawals during the year	...	...	15,255
Amount transferred to the account of estates released	...	...	59,190
		Total withdrawals	74,445
Balance of investments at the end of the year	...	...	6,94,129

The investments of Rs. 6,94,129 is made up of Government securities of the face value of Rs. 5,67,000 and fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 1,25,629.

Education.

102. The number of wards of school going age was 51. Of these, 8 were studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, one at the Daly College, Indore, 10 in Schools at Jaipur, and one each in Schools at Alwar, Kekri (Ajmer), Sitapur (U. P.) and Mainpuri (U. P.), respectively, the remainder attended Primary Schools or received private tuition at their homes.

Khetri Thikana.

103. Mr. G. A. Carroll held the appointment of Superintendent of the Thikana throughout the year.

104. The total receipts and expenditure of the Thikana during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

				1929-30.	1930-31.
				Rs.	Rs.
Receipts:—					
Land revenue	...	...	...	6,88,664	7,06,365
Other sources	...	...	...	3,21,132	2,91,727
		Total	...	10,09,796	9,98,092
Expenditure	...	...	...	8,86,393	9,08,169
Surplus	...	...	...	1,23,403	89,923

105. The total income fell by Rs. 11,704 but there was an increase of Rs. 17,701 under Land revenue, which, in view of the prevailing general depression, is very satisfactory. Expenditure under P. W. D. rose from Rs. 1,02,360 to Rs. 1,32,406 and this chiefly accounts for the rise in total expenditure. Taccavi loans and grants-in-aid made to cultivators aggregated Rs. 28,759 as against Rs. 30,298 in the preceding year.

106. The financial condition of the Thikana continues to be satisfactory. The cash balance and investments increased from Rs. 22,53,245 on the 31st August, 1930,

to Rs. 23,14,605 at the end of the year under report, as will be seen from the sub-joined figures:—

		<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
		Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance	... ..	3,42,465	4,52,444
Investments in Government paper and other securities	...	19,10,780	18,62,161
Total	...	<u>22,53,245</u>	<u>23,14,605</u>

Purejat.

107. The Darbar own a number of isolated properties outside the limits of the Jaipur State. These are known as Purejat. They consist of villages, temples, buildings, agricultural land, etc., and are situated at Allahabad, Benares, Ellichpur (C.P.), Auran-gabad (Deccan), Barhanpur (C. P.), Delhi, Ajodhia, Pachokar (U.P.), Uttar-kashi (in Tehri State) and Hardwar (U. P.). The affairs of the Purejat are managed by a Mun-sarim under the direct control of the Revenue Member of Council.

108. Realisations during the year aggregated Rs. 27,019 as compared with Rs. 28,987 in 1929-30. Expenditure, apart from the Public Works, amounted to Rs. 17,499 as against Rs. 16,675.

Chapter IV.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial System.

109. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice is now guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India. The Council of State is the highest tribunal. Appeals lie to the Councils from decrees or final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original civil jurisdiction when (1) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the court of first instance and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeds Rs. 10,000 or (2) the decree or final order involves some claim or question to property of like amount or value. References lie to the Council when the decree or final order has been passed by a full bench of the Chief Court constituted by all the Judges of the Court, and such Judges are equally divided in their opinion. On the Criminal side, capital and life sentences are subject to confirmation by the Council. Capital sentence, it may be noted, is not now inflicted in the State.

Classes of Courts.

110. The different classes of Civil and Criminal Courts, their number and the powers exercised by each class are detailed in the sub-joined table :—

Civil Courts.

CLASS OF COURT.	No.	POWERS.
(1) Chief Court ...	... 1	<p><i>Original extraordinary</i>.—Any case transferred to its file.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—(i) First appeals from decrees and order passed by District Judges and Subordinate Judges in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p> <p>(ii) Second appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges and Subordinate Judges in the exercise of their ordinary or extraordinary appellate jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Revisional</i>.—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 416, Civil Procedure Code.</p>
(2) District Judges' Court ..	.. 1	<p><i>Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction</i>.</p> <p><i>Original Ordinary</i>.—All suits valued above Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>.—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p>
(3) Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	7	<p><i>Original Ordinary</i>.—All suits valued upto Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Original Extraordinary</i>.—Suits valued upto Rs. 10,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate Extraordinary</i>.—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Munsifs and Tahsildars, when specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Court.</p>

CLASS OF COURT.	No.	POWERS.
(4) Nazim's Court, Kotkasim	... 1	<i>Original</i> .—All suits valued upto Rs. 1,000
(5) Munsifs' Courts ...	... 11	<i>Original Ordinary</i> .—All suits valued upto Rs. 500. <i>Original Extraordinary</i> .—Suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(6) Tahsildars' Courts ...	... 19	<i>Original</i> .—Suits valued upto Rs. 50 where one party is a cultivator.
Criminal Courts.		
(1) Chief Court ...	... 1	<i>Original Extraordinary</i> .—Any case transferred to its file. Appellate.—(i) Appeals against acquittals by— (a) Sessions Judges. (b) Assistant Sessions Judges and (c) Any other Court, when presented by the Public Prosecutor under directions from any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Durbar. (ii) Appeals against convictions by— (a) Sessions Judges, (b) Assistant Sessions Judges in case the sentence of one or all of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment, and (c) Magistrates, when the conviction is under Section 117 of the Jaipur Penal Code, subject, in all the cases, to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code. (iii) Appeals against such other orders passed by Sessions Judges, which are appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure. <i>Revisional</i> .—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 351 Criminal Procedure Code.
(2) Sessions Judges' Courts	.. 2	<i>Principal Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction</i> . <i>Original Ordinary</i> .—All cases exclusively cognizable by the Court of Sessions. Appellate.—(i) Appeals against convictions, by— (a) Assistant Sessions Judges, if the sentence of none of the accused

CLASS OF COURT.	No.	POWERS.
		exceeds four years' imprisonment and
		(b) District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class, when the conviction is not under Section 117 Jaipur Penal Code, subject in both the cases to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code.
		(ii) Appeal against orders of acquittal passed by a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, when presented by the complainant.
		(iii) Appeals against such other orders passed by District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class as are declared appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
		<i>Revisional.</i> —Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, provided such jurisdiction has not been exercised by a District Magistrate.
(3) Assistant Sessions Judges' Courts	2	<i>Original.</i> —All cases declared by the Durbar under Section 183, Sub-Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be exclusively triable by such court.
(4) District Magistrates' Courts ... (Nazims and Faujdar, Jaipur City).	12	<i>Original.</i> —All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21 and Schedule II, Cl. iv). <i>Appellate.</i> —Appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second or third class. <i>Revisional.</i> —Against the orders of all Subordinate Courts unless such jurisdiction has been exercised by a Court of Session.
(5) Magistrate, 1st Class	... 1	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. iii and Schedule III, Cl. i).
(6) Magistrates, 2nd Class	... 2	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21, Schedule II Cl. ii and Schedule III, Cl. ii).
(7) Magistrates, 3rd Class (Tahsildars)	. 19	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. i and Schedule III, Cl. iii).

Personnel.

111. Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai held the appointment of Chief Justice throughout the year. No changes of any importance occurred in the Judicial cadre.

Civil work *vide* Appendices VII and VIII.

112. There was a fall in Civil institutions all round. Institutions depend mostly on prospects of realisation, which were poor during the year owing to abnormal fall in prices of grains and trade depression. The Courts, however, showed no slackness in work.

113. Applications for execution of decrees show a fall in institution. There was, however, a rise in decision and a reduction in the pending file. In spite of the adverse circumstances, the realisations show no lack of zeal on the part of the Courts concerned towards the execution of decrees, the amount realised falling short of the figure of the preceding year by about 15 per cent. only.

Vide Appendix IX.

114. A fall in institutions in lower courts automatically led to a fall in appeals against the decisions of those courts.

Vide Appendices X and XI.

115. Criminal institutions show a negligible decrease, if complaints and Police Challans were combined. If viewed separately, complaints show a fall, while Police Challans appreciably rose, due probably to an improvement in investigation.

Criminal work
Vide Appendix XIII.

116. Appendix XIX gives details of the enactments in force in the State at the end of the year.

Legislation.

Registration.

117. Owing to the decrease in the number of transactions, which was due to the general trade depression, there was a fall in the income derived from registration. The figures for this year and last year are compared below :—

			1929-30.	1930-31.
Number of documents registered	...	...	2,311	2,183
Registration fee	...	...	Rs. 3,412	Rs. 2,993
Stamp Duty	...	...	" 36,408	" 25,933
Talbana, etc.	...	...	" 338	" 360
Miscellaneous including copying fees	...	...	" 1,445	" 1,390
Total receipts			Rs. 41,603	Rs. 30,676
Expenditure	...	...	" 2,909	" 2,910
Net receipts	...	...	Rs. 38,694	Rs. 27,766

Extradition.

118. The Treaty made with the British Government in 1868 regulates the extradition of offenders between the Jaipur State and British districts in respect of certain heinous offences specified therein. Accused persons are, however, now exchanged on the basis of reciprocity for other offences also.

119. Since 1873 extradition agreements for the mutual surrender of offenders have, from time to time, been concluded with the States of Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhind, Loharu, Nabha, Patiala and Udaipur. Extradition with the Gwalior State is regulated under the Henry-Wyllie Rules. These arrangements have not proved altogether satisfactory under present conditions. It has, therefore, been proposed to various States that revised agreements on modern lines should be drawn up, and such agreements have been concluded with the States of Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kishengarh, Kotah and Tonk. A similar agreement was made with the Bharatpur State during the year, and negotiations with the Bhopal, Dholpur, Indore, Jhalawar and Patiala Darbars are in progress.

120. Agreements for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from the State Military forces have been entered into with the Dhangdhara, Dungarpur, Idar, Malerkotla, Sirmur and Dhar Darbars.

121. Extradition was asked for by the Darbar in 89 cases and was granted in 59. Extradition was demanded from the Darbar in 144 cases, in 79 of which it was granted. The details are given in Appendix XX.

Panchayat Courts.

122. The Courts of Vakils at Jaipur and Jodhpur were abolished on the 1st January, 1928, and representatives of the Jaipur Darbar now sit in the remaining two Courts, namely, the Upper Court at Mount Abu and the Lower Court at Deoli.

123. No fresh cases were instituted in either of the Courts during the year. The only case pending in the Upper Court was decided against the Jaipur Darbar.

Chapter V.

PROTECTION.

Military.

Military Units.

124. The Military Forces are controlled by the Council of State through the Member-in-Charge, Military Department.

125. The regular units attached to the Indian State Forces are:—

- (1) The Jaipur Lancers.
- (2) The 1st Jaipur Infantry.
- (3) The Jaipur Transport Corps.

The irregular units and kindred institutions being :—

- (4) Tilangan Infantry.
- (5) Artillery.
- (6) Risala Butaiti.
- (7) Risala Shutar Sawaran.
- (8) Nagas.
- (9) Risala Kalan.
- (10) Bakhshi Khana Jagir.
- (11) Bakhshi Khana Qilejat.
- (12) Mina Baragaon.
- (13) Magazine.
- (14) State Band.

Of the foregoing, the first seven are divided into two separate charges, each under a Corps Commander, as below :—

Units under the Corps Commander, Cavalry and Artillery (Lt.-Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota) :—

- (1) The Jaipur Lancers.
- (2) Risala Butaiti.
- (3) Risala Shutar Sawaran.
- (4) Artillery.

Units under the Corps Commander, Infantry and Transport (Lt.-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora) :—

- (1) The 1st Jaipur Infantry.
- (2) The Jaipur Transport Corps.
- (3) Tilangan Infantry.

Of the remaining seven, the State Band was transferred to the control of the Comptroller, His Highness' Household, under His Highness' Reserved Departments, on the 1st July, 1931, the rest continuing under the direct orders of the Military Member of the Council. Risala Butaiti was disbanded on the 15th June, 1931 twenty sowars therefrom having been retained and transferred to Atish for performance of miscellaneous duties.

126. The total expenditure during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

					Expenditure.	
					1929-30.	1930-31.
					Rs.	Rs.
(1) The Jaipur Lancers	...	...	...	...	5,59,284	5,15,712
(2) The 1st Jaipur Infantry	..	...	...	...	2,35,756	2,42,188
(3) The Jaipur Transport Corps	...	...	...	...	4,39,015	4,39,372
(4) Tilangan Infantry	...	...	...	...	70,090	69,507
(5) Artillery	...	...	...	...	28,191	27,110
(6) Risala Butaiti	...	...	...	...	45,932	33,857
(7) Risala Shutar Sawaran	...	...	...	...	12,648	12,584
(8) Nagas	...	...	...	...	2,57,756	2,67,422
(9) Risala Kalan	...	...	...	...	17,318	16,430
(10) Bakhshi Khana Jagir	...	...	...	...	21,115	21,094
(11) Bakhshi Khana Qilejat	...	...	...	...	1,03,061	98,026
(12) Mina Baragaon	...	...	...	...	664	699
(13) Magazine	...	...	...	...	20,348	23,330
(14) State Band	...	...	...	...	17,900	17,139
Total					18,29,078	17,84,470

127. Lt.-Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota continued to command the unit. Its strength was raised from 535 officers and men and 439 horses to 540 officers and men and 547 horses during the year. The Regiment went into camp at Chaksu, as usual. Two State Officers, one Indian Officer and 12 other ranks were deputed for training in different courses of instruction; they all did well. Services of a squadron were requisitioned to help the Police during the *Hartal* in Jaipur city in July, 1931, but occasion did not arise for utilising their services. The regiment had the honour of being visited by H. E. the Viceroy, H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur, H. H. Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. It was inspected by the Technical Adviser for signalling, the Commandant of State Officers' School, Belgaum, and the Chief of the General Staff.

Jaipur Lancers.

128. Major Bhim Singh Thapa, M. C., I. O. M., continued to command the Infantry. Its strength was 574 Officers and men as against 569 in the preceding year. It was inspected by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, the Technical Adviser for Musketry, the Staff Officer to the Military Adviser-in-Chief, and the Technical Adviser for Signalling. Twenty Officers and men were sent out to undergo training in various courses during the year.

First Jaipur Infantry.

129. Captain K. Amar Singh, Commandant of the Corps, who was deputed in September, 1929, to undergo cavalry training at Meerut, returned after finishing the course. He was seconded for duty on His Highness' Staff with effect from the 1st March, 1931. Captain Sardar Khan was appointed to command the Corps during his absence. The strength of the Corps was 576 Officers and men with 300 carts and

Jaipur Transport Corps.

867 animals as compared with 583, 300 and 855, respectively, during the preceding year. It was on Active Service in Chitral in 1895, on the North-West Frontier in 1895-98, in Mesopotamia during the Great War of 1914-1919, and in the Afghan War of 1919.

**Tilangan
Infantry.**

130. Its actual strength was 555 Officers and men as against 544 in the preceding year. It is armed with Snider Rifles and Muzzle-loading guns and is used for sentry duties and Lawazma purposes.

Artillery.

131. This unit is used for saluting purposes only. It has 41 muzzle-loading guns drawn by bullocks. Its strength was 209 Officers and men as compared with 207 in the preceding year. Two guards with 2 cannons are detailed for duty at each of the four Nizamats of Shekhawati, Torawati, Hindaun and Kot Kasim.

Risala Butaiti.

132. This unit, which was armed with lances and muzzle-loading carbines, was, as stated above, disbanded on the 15th June, 1931. Its strength was 114 officers and men at the time of disbandment.

**Risala Shutar
Sawaran.**

133. Its strength was the same as in the preceding year, namely 84 officers and men and 55 camels. The camel sowars are armed with swords and are used on the occasion of State processions and they perform other miscellaneous duties.

Nagas

134. The sect of Nagas is said to have been established by one Sunder Das who was one of the disciples of Maharaj Dadu Dayal, a great religious preceptor who flourished in the 17th century, and whose followers are called Dadu Panthis. Nagas form a quasi-religious military order. They fought in many battles side by side with the Jaipur troops and rendered meritorious services to the Darbar and the British Government on the occasion of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. They do not now perform any military duties but work as process-servers and messengers at Tahsils and Nizamats. They profess to be celibates but have the privilege of adoption which is made from various castes. Their number in the service of the State was the same as in the preceding year, namely 5,375 men.

Risala Kalan.

135. This Risala, which is recruited solely from Rajputs, is a dismounted body of men and military in name only. The men perform watch and ward duties in the City Palace and serve as Lawazma on ceremonial occasions. They are armed with swords and muzzle-loading guns of local manufacture. Its strength rose from 138 to 144 officers and men.

**Bakhshi Khana
Jagir.**

136. Under the old feudal system each Jagirdar had to provide a prescribed number of horse sowars for the service of the Raj. The department which controls these sowars is called Bakhshi Khana Jagir, the officer in its charge being known as Bakhshi Jagir. The obligation to furnish sowars has been recently commuted into cash payment. Of the total number of 5,600 horses, the number of so-called Khana horses for which Jagirdars claimed exemption from Raj service and which remained to be dealt with, was 276 on the 31st August, 1930. Of these, 186 were recognised as Khana horses and 13 were commuted leaving 77 to be dealt with at the close of the year.

**Bakhshi Khana
Qilejat.**

137. There are 30 Forts on the borders of the State, varying from small buildings with mud walls to massive structures such as the Fort of Khandhar and the historic stronghold of Ranthambhor. These Forts have been garrisoned partly by State Forces and partly by retainers of Jagirdars. In lieu of pay for service rendered, Jagirdars are assigned a fixed number of villages from the revenues of which the expenses of their detachments are defrayed. The Jagirdars maintain their own representatives at the Forts, who are known as Qiledars. The department which controls the establishments is called Bakhshi Khana Qilejat.

138. These Forts are now of no military use but are maintained for reasons of sentiment. It was, however, decided to reduce expenditure on them by fixing a suitable garrison for each. In pursuance of this policy the strength of the State garrisons which was 2,026 officers and men, involving expenditure of over three

Jakhs a year, has been gradually reduced; it stood at 1,003 during the year under report, the expenditure falling to Rs. 98,026.

139. The Bera consists of Minas of twelve villages and its present strength is 16 Jamadars and 480 men. They hold land in these villages on service tenure. The ancestors of the present holders were originally given the villages on condition that one man was produced for Raj service for each plough, one plough representing about 120 bighas. The descendants of the original grantees multiplied and the land was divided and re-divided, each share-holder having to serve the Raj for a period proportionate to his share. The total number of co-sharers was the same as in the preceding year, namely 1,709. These men perform watch and ward duties in the palaces and in the several departments and offices of the State. They also serve as guards at the State Treasury at Jaipur and at the Forts of Nahargarh, Jaigarh and Ambargarh and other palaces. They are now attached to the Bakhshi Khana Qilejat.

Bera Mina
Baragaon.

140. It is the State Arsenal, wherein guns and munitions are stored for issue to the different military units of the State. Its staff consists of 2 officers, 5 clerks and 10 followers.

Magazine.

141. Mr. L. C. Bocker continued to hold charge of the Band. His designation was changed from Band Master to Director of Music during the year. The Band has been in existence since 1856.

State Band.

Police.

142. Mr. L. C. B. Glascock, C.I.E., M.V.O., held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police till the 30th April, 1931, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and was succeeded by Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., a Superintendent of Police in the United Provinces, whose services were obtained on loan. L. Gopal Das, Deputy Inspector-General reverted to his substantive appointment in the Punjab Police at the end of June, 1931. His place was taken by another lent official, Rai Bahadur Diwan Chand, a Deputy Superintendent in the Punjab Police.

Personnel.

143. A few changes were made in the strength of the Department. One of the 3 posts of Instructional Superintendents was reduced. A whole time Police Prosecutor was appointed to prosecute important cases in lower courts on behalf of the Police. A new Post of Sub-Inspector was created to work as Reader to the Inspector-General, as experience showed that the duties of this post could be better carried out by a Sub-Inspector trained in Law and Police procedure than by a clerk. To strengthen the Prosecuting staff and the Nizamat guards and to replace the clerical staff in the District Police Offices by Head Constables, the number of Head Constables was raised from 246 to 267. In spite of these increases in the strength of the force from 2,369 officers and men in 1929-30 to 2,402 during the year, the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 7,02,558 to Rs. 6,90,005. Details of strength are given in the sub-joined table :—

Strength and Cost.

					1929-30.	1930-31.
Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1	1
Superintendents	...	...	...	...	10	8
Personal Assistant to I. G. P.	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	17	17
Police Prosecutor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	82	83
Office Clerks	...	...	...	...	46	38
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	246	267
Constables	...	...	...	...	1,704	1,703
Chaukidars	...	...	...	...	245	260
Menial Staff	...	...	...	...	16	22
Total	...	...	...	...	2,369	2,402

Discipline.

144. The number of departmental punishments inflicted during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

				<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
Dismissed.	{	Officers	...	3	...
	{	Men ..	...	133	143
Degraded.	{	Officers	...	27	17
	{	Men ...	...	39	55
Fined.	{	Officers	...	22	39
	{	Men ...	...	38	252
Total				262	506

145. The abnormal rise in the number of punishments is mainly due to the enforcement of very strict discipline ; the Inspector-General hopes that the figures will not be repeated in the following year. The number of resignations fell from 187 to 68 during the year. Two thousand and forty officers and men were rewarded and 1,922 received commendation certificates as against 636 and 518, respectively during the preceding year.

Crime.

146. The number of true cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year was 3,810 as against 3,573 during the preceding year showing an increase of 237. Serious offences against person and property are tabulated below :—

				<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
Murder	...	...	...	40	35
Dacoity	...	...	...	27	25
Robbery	...	...	...	66	65
Burglary	...	...	...	965	995
Cattle theft	...	...	...	511	523
Theft	...	...	...	1,710	1,858

147. Crime on the whole increased during the year but decreases under murder, dacoity and robbery are noteworthy. The largest increase in crime in general was in Shekhawati and Torawati, the stronghold of Chowkidar-Minas and criminally inclined people.

148. The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,33,391 and that of recovered Rs. 91,230, the percentage of the latter to that of the former being 27. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 3,10,828, Rs. 81,687 and 26, respectively.

149. The strengthening of the prosecuting staff bore fruit in the higher percentages of convictions obtained, as will be seen from the following figures :—

			<u>Percentage of cases convicted to true cases reported:</u>	<u>Percentage of cases convicted to tried.</u>	<u>Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.</u>
1928-29	...	...	17	46	32
1929-30	...	...	20	50	42
1930-31	...	...	23	51	46

150. The number of gambling cases in Jaipur city sent up for trial was 31 of which 16 ended in conviction, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 34 and 21, respectively. The number is not a correct gauge of the gambling propensities of the people of the city, as many of these cases remain unregistered and undetected on account of certain technical legal difficulties, for the removal of which necessary action has been taken by the Police. Gambling.

151. The total number of members of criminal tribes on the Police Register was 13,199 at the end of the year as compared with 12,806 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Criminal Tribes.

					1929-30.	1930-31.
Chaukidar Minas	...	...	...	...	12,345	12,643
Baories	...	...	...	...	128	127
Sansis	...	...	...	...	264	380
Kanjars	...	...	...	...	69	49
Total				..	12,806	13,199

152. The enforcement of the new Criminal Tribes Act caused, as was expected, some agitation among Chaukidar Minas, but, on the ring-leaders being promptly dealt with departmentally, it soon subsided.

153. During the year under report, 51 cases were investigated by the department, of which 27 were challaned, 10 ending in conviction. One of these 10 was of counterfeiting coin, in which the accused was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. Criminal Intelligence Department.

154. In order to save delay, search-slips are now sent to the Finger Print Bureau at Mount Abu direct from the Police Stations concerned. The number sent to the Bureau for record was 3,500 as against 798 in 1929-30. The registration of members of criminal tribes during the year accounts for the large increase. Finger Prints.

155. On the 27th July, 1931, the city went on a *Hartal*. It was started as a protest against the duty on the import of grain levied in the interests, and for the benefit, of cultivators, who were hit hard by the abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce. The object of the duty was, however, deliberately misconstrued by interested persons into a device to enhance the customs revenue of the State. The rif-raff of the city welcomed the occasion, as it afforded them opportunities for committing rowdyism and other mischief. On reconsideration, the Council repealed the new taxation and the *Hartal* ended on the 30th July, 1931. During the '4 days, the Police had a very trying time and great credit is due to the Inspector-General, Mr. Young, and his subordinates for keeping the agitation well within the bounds of the law and for dispersing large unruly mobs several times in different parts of the city without resort to force or making a single arrest. Hartal in Jaipur City.

156. The school trained 5 Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors and 57 Head Constables during the year. It had to be closed in May, 1931, for want of a sufficient number of officers and men for training, as excepting a few new enlistments, all had undergone training. Sixty-three officers and men secured Certificates of Proficiency in the First Aid to the injured from the St. John's Ambulance Society, Ajmer Branch. Police School Training

157. The two cadets deputed for training at the Phillaur and Moradabad Schools during the preceding year returned after passing the prescribed examinations. They were enlisted in the force as probationary Sub-Inspectors. Two more cadets were sent for training during the year. Cadets at Provincial Schools. Training

158. The Dispensary was opened in 1928-29. Besides outdoor patients, 103 indoor patients were treated during the year as compared with 73 in 1929-30. A segregation Police Dispensary at Jaipur.

block was added to which men suffering from infectious diseases are isolated for treatment. The Dispensary is run most satisfactorily by Dr. W. Nazareth; it is a great success and is becoming increasingly beneficial to the force.

The Central Jail, Jaipur.

Superintendent.	159. Rai Sahib Munshi Raj Narain was Superintendent of the Jail throughout the year.
Total number of prisoners.	160. Prisoners of all classes numbered 812 at the beginning of the year. Two thousand six hundred and twenty were admitted and 2,359 were released leaving 1,073 at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year are 821, 2,358, 2,367 and 812, respectively. The maximum population on any one day was 1,100 as compared with 897 in the preceding year, the daily average population being 944.40 as against 818.63 in 1929-30.
Life Convicts.	161. The number of life-convicts has always been large as capital punishment is not inflicted in the State. Twenty-eight new admissions and 13 releases increased their total number from 144 at the beginning of the year to 159 at its close. The question of dividing these convicts into separate classes of those who really deserved capital punishment and those who merited only life imprisonment has been under consideration.
Juvenile Offenders.	162. Convicts below the age of 16 are classed as juvenile offenders. There were 15 at the beginning of the year. Thirty-two were newly admitted and 27 released leaving 20 at the end of the year.
Discipline	163. The rise in Jail population led to an increase in the number of offences against the Jail Rules from 529 to 615. Flogging had to be resorted to in 4 cases.
Escapes	164. No prisoner escaped during the year.
Health.	165. With the rise in population there was an increase in the number of admissions into the Hospital from 64 to 87 and in that of deaths from 7 to 10. The health of prisoners, however, was satisfactory on the whole. Plague infected rats were discovered in the Jail premises in November, 1930, but the adoption of prompt measures, which consisted of thorough disinfection of the Jail premises, inoculation of the staff and prisoners and destruction of rats succeeded in averting the danger of an outbreak of plague.
Diet.	166. The scale of diet was the same as in the preceding year. The prisoners were given three meals a day, as usual, the first consisting of parched gram given before going to work in the morning and the other two of Chapatis, Dal and Vegetables.
Factory	167. Carpets, durries, moonj-mats, dosooti and rezi cloth are the principal articles manufactured in the factory. Its net profits continue to show a steady rise, the figures being Rs. 17,261 in 1928-29, Rs. 24,350 in 1929-30 and Rs. 37,886 in 1930-31.
Staff	168. There were 2 Officers, 4 Subordinate Officers and 12 Office Establishments as in the preceding year. Transfer of the post of Pujari to the Charity Department reduced the strength of warders and other subordinates from 200 to 199.
Expenditure.	169. Despite a larger Jail population, the total expenditure fell from Rs. 1,05,317 to Rs. 98,719 and the average cost per prisoner from Rs. 128-10-5 to Rs. 104-8-6. The fall in prices of food-grains chiefly accounts for the decrease.
General Remarks	170. The Jail had, for the first time in living memory, the honour of a visit from H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on the 14th October, 1930. The new Rules for the management of the Jail were introduced in January, 1931. The work of erecting a new shade for the manufacture of carpets, which was started during the preceding year, was completed and improvements to the kitchen buildings were in progress at the close of the year under report.

Chapter VI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Prices of Food Grains.

183. The prices of food-grains prevailing in Jaipur City are detailed in Appendix XXX. They began to fall towards the close of the preceding year and, in sympathy with the general economic depression, went down considerably during the year under report, the average rates of staple food-grains, wheat and barley, being 13 seers and 17 seers, 2 chhataks in 1930-31, as compared with 8 seers, 3 chhataks and 10 seers, 9 chhataks, respectively, in 1929-30.

Cotton Presses and Ginning Factory.

184. The State Cotton Presses and Ginning Factory witnessed an almost unprecedented slump during the year under report on account of the general trade depression, as will be seen from the figures in the sub-joined table:—

		Gross receipts.	Gross Expenditure.	Net receipts, (depreciation charges not taken into account.)	Loss.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jaipur Cotton Press	1927-28	76,450	37,817	38,633	...
	1928-29	21,702	15,370	6,332	...
	1929-30	24,628	19,880	4,748	...
	1930-31	11,027	15,129	...	4,102
Mandawar Cotton Press.	1927-28	28,632	15,271	13,361	...
	1928-29	8,242	7,771	1,471	...
	1929-30	9,132	7,792	1,340	...
	1930-31	2,261	4,892	...	2,631
Ginning Factory, Jaipur.	1927-28	71,541	29,912	41,629	...
	1928-29	32,543	18,110	14,433	...
	1929-30	40,419	25,019	15,400	...
	1930-31	2,246	9,421	...	7,175

Mines.

185. Dr. W. Chowdhry, Ph.D., F. G. S., continued to hold charge of the Mining Department.

186. The income of the Department was Rs. 82,245 as against Rs. 80,711 in the preceding year. Receipts on account of royalty on road-metal, building stones, etc., decreased but those derived from minerals such as steatite, garnet, mica, etc., showed an increase, though owing to the general trade depression the increase was not as substantial as was expected. There were 119 quarries under lease as against 95 in the preceding year. Besides building stones, the principal minerals mined during the year were steatite, mica and garnet. The revenue derived from steatite amounted to Rs. 32,588. Among building stone quarries, the most important is the Upper Bhandar Sandstone deposit at Kotri-Jaggar which yielded a revenue of Rs. 20,000.

187. Prospecting operations were carried out for steatite, mica, copper, lead and garnet. The results were, on the whole, satisfactory and several profitable leases for these minerals were granted during the year. Prospecting for copper is in progress but it is yet too early to give a definite opinion on the results likely to be obtained. Prospecting for mica has been as successful as was expected and a further increase of re-

venue is certain with regard to this mineral. The lead ore deposit near Chauth-ka-Barwara, described in the preceding year's report, has been further proved and negotiations are in progress for leasing out this mineral.

188. Prospecting and mapping for underground water supply were intensively carried out and several sources of supply were located in some arid areas in the south and south-east part of the State, especially in the Khandar Tehsil.

Customs.

Superintendent,
Customs.

189. Mr. B. G. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., held the appointment of Superintendent of Customs till the 1st of January, 1931, when he was relieved by Lala Kanwal Nain, B.A.

Income.

190. Owing to the general slump in trade the total receipts fell by Rs. 2,38,390 from Rs. 15,38,887 in 1929-30 to Rs. 13,00,497 during the year. Larger variations occurred under the following heads :—

					Rs.
Til, Rye, Mustard	...	...	...	...	+ 27,763
Manihari goods	...	...	...	...	+ 22,307
Zeera (Cummin-seed)	...	...	...	...	—1,18,951
Fine cloth	...	...	...	...	—31,726
Cotton, ginned and unginned	...	...	...	...	—36,975
Grain	...	...	...	...	—11,499
Ghee	...	...	...	...	—11,376
Cattle	...	...	...	...	—10,454

191. Larger imports of the commodities, consequent on a fall in the production in the State chiefly account for the increase under Til, Rye and Mustard. The increase under Manihari is attributable to larger imports by the Water Works Department. Low prices and reduction in the rate of export duty are responsible for the decrease under Zeera. The fall under Fine cloth is chiefly due to a reduction in imports. General depression in the cotton trade told upon the receipts under this head. Export of grains was allowed free of duty for about four months of the year; hence the decrease under this head. Decrease under Ghee is due to less favourable markets outside the State. Reduction in the rate of export duty is responsible for the decrease under Cattle.

Expenditure.

192. There was a rise in expenditure from Rs. 1,53,961 to Rs. 1,66,452, chiefly due to increases which occurred under the heads "Establishment" and "Contingencies."

Outposts.

193. Abolition of 11 existing outposts and establishment of 7 new ones, reduced their number from 289 to 285.

General Remarks.

194. The Customs and the Excise Departments of the State were amalgamated in January, 1931, and the combined charge was placed under a single Controlling Officer with the designation of Special Officer, Customs and Excise. Inspectors were entrusted with both Customs and Excise work, their pay and grade were revised and their circles were adjusted Tahsilwise. The arrangement for the remittance of cash from district outposts to the headquarters through the agency of Fotehdars was discontinued and a separate Inspector was appointed for the performance of this duty.

Excise.

Personnel.

195. Lala Kanwal Nain, B.A., continued to hold the appointment of Special Officer, Customs and Excise. M. Ikram Husain Khan was appointed Nazim in the Revenue Department, and was succeeded by Excise Inspector L. Harish Chandra in the post of Excise Assistant. Consequent on the amalgamation of the Excise and Customs Departments, Inspectors of the two departments were brought on one general cadre and their circles were re-distributed.

196. The receipts and expenditure of the department are abstracted below :—

Receipts and
Expenditure.

					<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
					Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.						
Country liquor :—						
Still-head duty	...	...	...	...	1,17,230	1,56,903
License fee for retail vend	...	...	...	...	1,58,700	1,47,274
					<u>2,75,930</u>	<u>3,04,177</u>
Foreign liquor :—						
License fee	...	...	...	..	1,906	5,124
Opium :—						
Import duty	...	...	...	...	1,92,838	75,724
License fee for retail vend	...	...	...	...	54,356	2,00,299
					<u>2,47,194</u>	<u>2,76,023</u>
Hemp drugs :—						
Import duty	...	...	...	...	22,190	25,899
License fee for retail vend			...	...	32,771	36,628
					<u>54,961</u>	<u>62,527</u>
Miscellaneous including composition of cases, recovery of arrears, etc.	...	...	...	...	10,654	12,371
Total receipts			...	...	<u>5,90,645</u>	<u>6,60,222</u>
EXPENDITURE.						
Staff	..	...	...	...	41,794	40,161
Rewards		...	...	...	2,999	5,000
Travelling allowance		...	...	...	9,028	9,028
Miscellaneous, including contingencies, uniforms, etc.			...	...	6,276	7,637
Total expenditure			...	...	<u>60,097</u>	<u>61,826</u>
Surplus			...	...	5,30,548	5,98,396

197. It will be observed that the gross income of the department was better than that of the preceding year by Rs. 69,577. The increase under Country Liquor is due to the enhancement of stillhead duty from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per London Proof Gallon and that under Opium to the retail sale of Opium shops and the abolition of the commission system. The reduction in the selling price of Charas, which was sold at cheaper rates in the adjoining States, resulted in an increase in the consumption of the drug in the State: hence the rise under Hemp drugs.

198. The expenditure rose by Rs. 1,729. The increase under Rewards is due to larger amounts which had to be paid in connection with the detection of two important cases, and that under Miscellaneous and Contingencies is attributable to the purchase of vats for ware-houses.

Incidence of
consumption
and taxation.

199. The incidence of consumption and taxation per head of population is shown below:—

		<u>Incidence of consumption.</u>		<u>Incidence of taxation.</u>	
		<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>	<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
Country Liquor	...	'025 L.P. Gallon	'015 L.P. Gallon.	2'5 annas	2'3 annas
Opium	...	3'91 mashas	3'79 mashas	1'6 „	1'6 „
Charas	...	'53 „	'709 „	} 4'5 pies	4'6 'pies
Ganja	...	'015 „	'032 „		
Bhang	...	2'1 „	3'2 „		

Country Liquor.

200. On the expiry of the five years' contract for the exclusive supply of Country Liquor, on the 31st August, 1930, a fresh contract for one year from the 1st September, 1930, was entered into with the Amritsar Distillery Co., Ltd., for supply at the rate of Rs. 2-6-0 per L. P. Gallon of Gur Liquor.

201. The system of disposal by auction of the right of retail vend was in force in the whole of the State, except in the outlying Nizamat of Kot Kasim, Jaipur city and the Tehsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh having been brought under the system during the year. Kot Kasim Nizamat continued under the outstill system, under which the right of manufacture and sale is farmed to one man.

202. The still-head duty was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per L. P. Gallon for the whole of the State except for the Tehsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh for which it was fixed at Rs. 4 per L. P. Gallon.

203. The maximum prices fixed by the State for retail sale by licensed shop-keepers were Re. 1-2-0 and Re. 1-9-0 per bottle of 30 underproof and 10 underproof of liquor, respectively.

204. The consumption decreased by 12,518 gallons (London Proof) from 44,133 in 1929-30 to 31,615 in 1930-31 as also the number of shops by 112, from 448 to 336.

Foreign Liquor.

205. Foreign Liquors are sold in Jaipur City only. The number of licenses for the retail sale of imported Foreign Liquor and of Indian made Foreign Liquor known as sophisticated liquor was the same as in the preceding year *viz.*, 6 and 1, respectively.

Opium.

206. There is no Poppy cultivation in the State. The right of supplying opium required for issue to retail vendors was farmed to a contractor for a period of three years from the 1st September, 1928, the rates of supply being Rs. 17 per seer of biscuit opium and Rs. 14 per seer of ball opium. Import duty on ball opium was raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 23 per seer, that on biscuit opium remaining the same as in the preceding year namely Rs. 20 per seer. The right for retail vendor was sold by public auction and no license fee was therefore levied separately.

207. The maximum price at which vendors were permitted to sell was fixed at Rs. 50 a seer. The number of shops fell from 250 to 221, but the consumption rose from 9,532 seers to 10,289 seers.

208. The period of contract for three years for the supply of Hemp Drugs terminated on the 31st August, 1930. A fresh contract for one year was given to another man at the following rates of supply :—

					Rs. a. p.	
Charas	...	...	...	...	27 12 0	per seer.
Ganja	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	„ „
Bhang	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	„ maund.

209. The rates of import duty on Charas and Ganja were Rs. 16 and Rs. 10 a seer, respectively. An excise duty at the rate of Rs. 7 per maund was levied on issues of Bhang.

210. The number of shops fell from 185 to 183 but the consumption increased as noted below :—

				<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>	
Charas	...	...	...	1,303	2,149	seers.
Ganja	...	...	...	37	90	„
Bhang	...	...	...	129	180	maunds.

211. The number of excise offences detected fell from 293 to 254 as detailed below :—

				<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>	
Illicit sale	...	...	...	11	21	
Illicit possession	...	...	...	143	147	
Illicit distillation	...	...	...	22	11	
Illicit cultivation	...	...	...	6	5	
Breaches of conditions of license	..	...	...	69	9	
Selling cheaper than the prescribed rates	...	...	...	1	...	
Other offences	...	...	...	41	61	
Total				...	293	254

The decrease is chiefly attributable to a smaller number of prosecutions instituted for technical breaches of conditions of license.

212. Salt revenue decreased from Rs. 8,60,922 to Rs. 7,92,878 as detailed below :—

				<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
				Rs.	Rs.
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1869	...	...	...	2,75,000	2,75,000
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1879	...	...	...	4,13,309	4,13,309
Amount received from the Government of India on account of Royalty	...	...	...	1,61,173	92,823
Amount of duty realised through the Customs Department under the Salt-petre (Khara) Rules	...	...	...	11,293	11,612
Amount realised from the contract for "Khara"	...	...	...	122	134
Contract money of salt-petre "Agars"	...	...	...	25	...
Total				<u>8,60,922</u>	<u>7,92,878</u>

Stamps.

213. Court-fee and Revenue Stamps are printed under the orders of the Finance Member of the Council and the work connected with their custody and sale devolves on the Treasury.

214. The sale proceeds of Court-fee stamps decreased from Rs. 3,53,459 in 1929-30 to Rs. 2,70,435 during the year ; those of Revenue stamps also fell from Rs. 47,231 to Rs. 39,607.

Postal Department.

215. The Raj Postal Department works within the limits of the State. Post Offices are located at the headquarters of Nizamats and Tehsils and in important Thikanas and villages. During the year the two offices at Walghat and Bhandarej were closed but on the other hand two at Gudha-Chanderji and Bhabhru were opened. The total number of post offices therefore remained the same *viz.*, 115. Postal work in the mofussil is entrusted to Khabar Navises (News-writers) of the Khabar Department. The system of Raj service stamps introduced in November, 1928, under which postage at prescribed rates is levied on official letters and articles, which were formerly carried free, continues to work satisfactorily. The income of the Department rose from Rs. 41,157 to Rs. 50,596 while the expenditure fell from Rs. 37,103 to Rs. 35,559.

216. New bi-coloured postage stamps of improved designs, ranging in value from one quarter of an anna to five rupees were introduced and issued on the 14th March, 1931, on which date H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full ruling powers. Plates of the stamps were prepared by the Government of India Security Printing Press at Nasik, where the stamps are printed.

217. The number of Imperial Post Offices was the same as in the preceding year, namely 68.

Chapter VII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

218. Mr. S. H. Digby held the appointment of Superintending Engineer throughout the year. Mr. B. J. Ryan continued to be on Special Duty in charge of Roads and Buildings. Personnel.

219. The expenditure of the Public Works Department and of the departments under the control of the Superintending Engineer was lower than that of the preceding year by Rs. 7,63,974 as detailed below:— Expenditure.

						1929-30.	1930-31.
						Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	92,790	64,344
Buildings and Roads:—							
(a) Buildings	...	..	...	...	...	14,26,353	14,44,642
(b) Road	...	...	...	...	...	11,60,829	8,33,406
(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,393	1,58,236
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	4,65,662	3,52,153
Imarat Department	...	...	...	...	...	3,61,539	3,82,766
Cotton Press, Jaipur	...	...	...	...	..	26,866	15,129
Cotton Press, Mandawar	...	...	...	...	...	9,823	4,892
Ginning Factory, Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	25,016	9,421
Gas Works, Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	25,489	1,949
Mines and Quarries	...	..	...	...	...	33,398	35,293
State Saloons	...	...	...	..	...	6,547	9,911
Electric Installation	...	...	...	...	...	3,47,881	2,82,366
Jaipur State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	15,430	29,656
Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	13,12,511	13,54,948
Other Raj Department Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution and other Budget Works	...	..	...	...	...	4,06,926	1,27,367
Grand Total						58,70,453	51,05,479

220. Consequent on the fall in revenue collections during the year the programme of the department had to be curtailed by delaying works which had not been started.

221. Important works executed or in progress during the year are described below:— Buildings.

At Headquarters.

(1) The Zenana Hospital was completed, and the work of constructing a bungalow for the Lady Doctor was commenced.

(2) A new building for the Maharaja's College estimated to cost about 8 lakhs of rupees was started. The building had reached first floor level by the end of the year.

- (3) Subsidiary buildings were built and general improvements were carried out in the Ram Bagh Palace.
- (4) The Diwan Khana in the Chandra Mahal premises was re-decorated in oils and gold leaf work.
- (5) The construction of buildings for the Normal School for teachers in the premises of Top Khana Des was practically completed.
- (6) Military buildings in hand were completed and quarters for some of the State Officers in the Cavalry and Transport lines were built.
- (7) A new garage for the State Motor Department near the Ram Bagh Palace to house about 60 cars was started and was approaching completion by the end of the year.
- (8) The work of making a new polo ground near the Jaipur Club was started.

In the District,

- (9) Nim-ka-Thana.—A rest house was practically completed.
- (10) Mahwa.—A school was built.
- (11) Bonli, Pragpura and Kot Kasim.—Police Stations were built.
- (12) Khandar.—New buildings for Tehsil were built.
- (13) Toda Rai Singh.—A preliminary scheme was drawn up for a piped water supply for the town, the inhabitants of which suffer greatly from Guinea worm.

Roads.

222. The Lalsot-Sawai Madhopur road was completed. Katcha roads were built to Sikrai, Bamanwas and Bonli, which are important Tehsil towns and were difficult of access before the construction of these roads.

Irrigation.

223. The area under irrigation was 76,850 bighas, the revenue obtained being Rs. 4,66,234. This is a substantial fall on the preceding year, which was much more favourable for irrigation, and during which the revenue amounted to Rs. 6,16,648.

224. Good progress was made in the preparation of schemes for the remodelling of tanks under the supervision of Mr. L. M. Baines, who was appointed to the Public Works Department of the State in March, 1931. The object of these schemes is to stop the waste of water as far as possible.

225. The remodelling of Torri canals was well advanced. This important scheme is expected to be completed in about two years. The effect of the work done so far is marked; it has been possible to take water to mile 22 on the South Canal, on which work had been in progress, instead of having to stop it at mile 15 or 16. Water was given to 12 villages which had not received it previously except on very rare occasions.

226. The re-conditioning of the Patan tank was in progress and some water was stored.

227. The construction of a new tank at Harnia on the Ajmer border was started.

Ramgarh Water Works, Jaipur.

228. The scheme for the supply of water to Jaipur city from the Ramgarh tank, referred to in the preceding year's report, was completed during the year and water was supplied to the city during the hot weather of 1931. Water from the tank, which is 20 miles away from the city and is nearly 400 ft. below its level, is brought through pipes to a reservoir on the Lachhman Doongri Hill which over-looks the city. The water is then filtered in the latest type of filter and supplied to the city after chlorination. The ceremony of formally opening the Water Works was performed by H. E. Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at the Lachhman Doongri Hill on the 13th March, 1931.

229. The drainage scheme, mentioned in the preceding year's report was started during the year. The main sewer, which will carry away water from about half the city to a sewage farm, was commenced and detailed plans and estimates for surface drainage were taken in hand.

Drainage of
Jaipur City

230. The number of units sold showed an increase of about 30 per cent., which is very satisfactory. The cost of generation dropped from '94 annas to '85 annas per unit. The revenue realised was Rs. 2,33,533, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,82,366.

Electrical
Department.

231. The Jaipur State Railway is worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company under an Agreement. It extends to a length of 180 miles, covering a distance of 107 miles from Jaipur to Jhunjhunu and 73 miles from Sanganer to Sawai-Madhopur. The Darbar have also contributed Rs. 85 lakhs towards the construction of the portion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway passing through their territory. The revenue earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 10,84,036 which, when compared with the corresponding figure of the preceding year show a decrease of Rs. 1,08,355 as noted below:—

Railways.

		<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>
		(ending March, 1930)	(ending March, 1931.)
		Rs.	Rs.
Jaipur State Railway	... ..	.. 4,83,204	4,20,332
Darbar's share from Nagda-Muttra Railway	...	... 7,09,187	6,63,704
Total		... 11,92,391	10,84,036

232. A proposal for the extension of the railway line from Jhunjhunu to Bagar in Shekhawati is under consideration.

Chapter VIII.

FINANCE.

Personnel.

233. Rai Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Das continued to hold the appointment of Special Accounts Officer, and Babu Dhitendra Nath Sen that of Accountant-General. Babu Sanjiban Gangoli, M.A., was Treasury Officer till the 6th December, 1931, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and was relieved by Mr. B. G. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

Revenue and Expenditure.

234. The total revenue and expenditure of the State during the year are compared with those of the preceding year in Appendices XXXIII and XXXIV. They are abstracted below:—

RECEIPTS.

			<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>	<u>Difference.</u>
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads	...	...	1,43,01,947	1,20,12,440	- 22,89,507
Debt heads	...	...	19,33,916	20,38,130	+ 1,04,214
Investments	...	...	5,05,231	1,03,093	- 4,02,138
Total	...	...	<u>1,67,41,094</u>	<u>1,41,53,663</u>	<u>- 25,87,431</u>

Adverse agricultural conditions, which prevailed during the year, are mainly responsible for the fall in revenue which chiefly occurred under the heads Land Revenue, Customs and Matmi.

EXPENDITURE.

			<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>	<u>Difference.</u>
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads	...	...	1,22,46,222	1,19,49,766	- 2,96,456
Debt heads	...	...	13,16,653	12,96,244	- 20,409
Capital Budget, P. W. D. (Electrical Department and New Water Works Scheme)	...	...	19,44,662	16,17,394	- 3,27,268
Total	...	...	<u>1,55,07,537</u>	<u>1,48,63,404</u>	<u>- 6,44,133</u>

Curtailment of the programme of the Public Works Department and lower outlay on the New Water Works scheme chiefly account for the decrease in expenditure.

Cash Balances.

235. The cash balances at the beginning and the end of the year under report were:—

	<u>In Reserve Treasury.</u>	<u>In Sadar Treasury.</u>	<u>With the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on the 1st September, 1930 ...	*1,56,94,203	*43,60,964	†92,538	2,01,47,705
Closing balance on the 31st August, 1931 ...	*1,56,94,203	*37,28,230	†1,58,782	1,95,81,215

*Equivalent in Jharshahi.

†Kaldar.

236. The total investments of the State aggregated Rs. 4,06,81,491 and £10,000 on the 31st August, 1931, as compared with Rs. 4,42,13,163 on the corresponding date in the preceding year, as detailed below:—

Investments.

			<u>On 31st August, 1930.</u>	<u>On 31st August, 1931.</u>
			Rs.	Rs.
Government securities of the face value of ...	...	...	3,39,00,000	3,09,40,700
Fixed deposits ..	...	...	5,00,000	...
Shares in Nagda-Muttra Railway...	...	...	85,00,000	85,00,000
Loan to Bharatpur Darbar ...	...	...	13,13,163	12,40,791
	Total	...	4,42,13,163	4,06,81,491
Sterling Loan ...	...	...	...	£10,000

237. The cost price of securities of the face value of Rs. 3,09,40,700 plus £10,000 was Rs. 2,54,04,859 and their market value on the 31st August, 1931, Rs. 2,10,14,520, showing depreciation in value by Rs. 43,90,339.

238. Interest on investments produced a total income of Rs. 20,85,839 as compared with Rs. 22,14,319 in the preceding year, as noted below:—

Interest on
Investments.

			<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
			Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government of India Securities ...	...	...	13,28,415	12,85,970
Interest on Fixed Deposits ...	...	...	21,875	17,500
Receipts from shares in the Nagda-Muttra Railway...	...	...	7,78,937	6,98,567
Interest on loan to Bharatpur Darbar ...	...	...	74,219	77,722
Interest on loans to Jagirdars ...	...	...	10,873	6,080
	Total	...	22,14,319	20,85,839

Assets. 239. The total assets, apart from outstandings against Jagirdars, etc., and the investment of Rs. 77,06,749 in the State Railway, aggregated Rs. 5,03,36,526 on the 31st August, 1931, made up of Rs. 1,95,81,215 in cash and investments of the market value of Rs. 3,07,55,311. —

Mint 240. Gold Mohars, Jharshahi rupees and Jharshahi small silver and copper coins are coined in the State Mint and standard weights in wrought iron and standard yard measures are also prepared there. In addition, silver bars are cut into small bars of about 70 rupees in weight, bearing the seal of the mint. These are issued for manufacture into fine thread and laces. No gold mohars were minted during the year. The output of silver bars increased from 2,608 in 1929-30 to 2,862 in 1930-31, while the sale of standard weights decreased from 217 to 140 maunds. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 3,006 and Rs. 5,681 as compared with Rs. 3,033 and Rs. 6,858, respectively, in the preceding year.

Tarkashi. 241. This is one of the oldest institutions in the State. Its chief function is to place the hall-mark of purity on all manufactures of gold and silver thread and lace. Its receipts amounted to Rs. 6,392 and expenditure to Rs. 1,930 as compared with Rs. 6,481 and Rs. 1,948, respectively, during the preceding year.

Chapter IX.

MEDICAL.**The Jaipur Meteorological Observatory.**

242. The Observatory was established in 1881 and it ranks as a first class observatory. Observations are taken daily at 8-27, 10-27 and 17 hours. Those taken in the morning are telegraphed to the Director-General of Observatories at Poona and the forecasting centres at New Delhi and Karachi, while those of the afternoon to the latter two stations only. The total expenditure incurred by the State on the Observatory amounted to Rs. 2,454 as against Rs. 2,488 in the preceding year. The temperature and rainfall recorded during the period under report are compared below with those of the preceding three years.

<u>TEMPERATURE.</u>					<u>Average rainfall.</u>
	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>	<u>Mean.</u>		
1927-28	... 113'5	42'1	77'7		23'81
1928-29	... 111'7	29'6	77'0		29'82
1929-30	... 111'1	36'5	76'3		24'50
1930-31	... 114'4	37'0	77'7		27'22

Simple meteorological observations such as the velocity, force and direction of the wind and the amount of rainfall are taken also at various district dispensaries and other principal stations in the State.

Vaccination.

243. The strength of the department consisted of 2 Inspectors, 42 vaccinators, 6 candidate-vaccinators, 3 permanent vaccination chaprasis and 66 temporary vaccination chaprasis; the last named are engaged during the vaccination season only. The staff work under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon. Vaccination was done with lymph obtained from the Government Lymph Depot, Lahore. 58,456 vaccinations and 88 re-vaccinations were performed during the year as compared with 63,916 and 94, respectively during the preceding year. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 23,594 to Rs. 25,846, the increase of Rs. 2,252 being chiefly due to improvement in the pay of Inspectors and Vaccinators and supply of belts and 'chapras' to the temporary chaprasis.

Vital Statistics.

244. The number of births rose from 19,268 to 19,742, while that of deaths fell from 15,822 to 13,911. The figures can not, however, be regarded as accurate, as registration of vital statistics is not compulsory in the State.

Medical Relief.

245. Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singh Khanka, M.B., continued to hold charge of the Medical Department as Chief Medical Officer of the State.

246. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 2,09,158 in 1929-30 to Rs. 2,78,444 during the year.

Chief Medical
Officer.
Expenditure.

Medical Institutions.

247. Establishment of two more dispensaries at Jamwa-Ramgarh and Mozamabad raised the total number of Medical Institutions from 44 to 46 during the year. Of the 46, eleven are in the city of Jaipur and 35 in the district. The latter includes 8 maintained by Jagirdars and two by Seths in Shekhawati. There was an increase in the number of patients treated as well as in that of surgical operations performed as will be seen from the figures noted below :—

		<u>Number of out-patients treated.</u>	<u>Number of in-patients treated.</u>	<u>Number of operations performed.</u>
1929-30	...	4,26,138	8,026	23,394
1930-31	...	4,74,120	8,235	25,248

Mayo Hospital.

248. This institution, located at the capital is the principal hospital of the State and is under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer. It contains an operating theatre, extensive wards for medical, surgical and eye cases and isolation wards for infectious diseases. It contains 170 beds for males and 50 for females. For patients of better classes, there are the Curzon-Wyllie Ward and the Lady Hardinge Ward, which provide suitable exclusive accommodation on payment of rent. The number of cases treated in the hospital and the expenditure incurred thereon by the Darbar are indicated below:—

		<u>Number of out-patients treated.</u>	<u>Number of in-patients treated.</u>	<u>Number of operations performed.</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u>
					Rs.
1929-30	...	63,116	5,610	4,534	80,862
1930-31	...	66,343	5,701	4,529	81,501

☞ Zenana Hospital Jaipur.

249. Buildings of the Zenana Hospital, outside the Chandpol Gate of the city, which were started in 1928-29, were completed during the year. The hospital, which is equipped on modern lines and is intended to render medical aid to women of all classes, was formally opened by Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahiba, in the presence of European and Indian ladies of the station, on the 13th April, 1931. Its administration has been entrusted to the Scottish Mission of Jaipur. During the remaining 4½ months of the year, 9,210 out-patients, and 352 in-patients were treated, 267 operations were performed and 53 midwifery cases were attended to.

Dhanwantri, Anshadhalaya Jaipur.

250. This institution was started by the citizens of Jaipur about seven years ago with the object of reviving the Ayurvedic system of medicine. It is maintained by donations and subscriptions from the public and is also assisted by the State, who gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,200 during the year.

Epidemics.

251. The State was free from bubonic plague during the year. There was no cholera in the city of Jaipur, but 33 cases with 14 deaths were reported from three towns and a village in the district. Ninety-two cases of small-pox resulting in 18 deaths occurred in twelve towns and villages including Jaipur City. Of the 18 deaths, 8 were registered in the city.

Treatment at Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

252. Fifty-three persons bitten by rabid dogs were sent to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli and treated at the expense of the State. The number during the preceding year was 63.

Chapter X.

Public Instruction.

253. Mr. K. P. Kichlu, M. A., I. E. S. (Retired), Special Education Officer, was in charge of the Department of Public Instruction throughout the year. Miss S. Roy, B. A., L. T., Lady Superintendent, Girls' Schools, died on the 14th December, 1930. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss K. Desai, M. A., B. T., Head Mistress of the Raj Central Girls' School.

Personnel.

254. The State expenditure on education increased while the contributions made by Thikanas decreased during the year, as will be seen from the comparative figures noted below:—

Expenditure on Education.

			<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
			Rs.	Rs.
Contributed by the State	...	...	3,87,051	4,32,068
Contributed by Thikanas	...	..	81,996	78,701
Total	...	...	<u>4,69,047</u>	<u>5,10,769</u>

Private persons and bodies also contributed towards education but accurate figures of their contributions are not available.

255. The total number of educational institutions and the number of scholars therein rose from 819 and 40,576 in 1929-30 to 852 and 43,997, respectively, during the year. The increase is due to the opening of new State and Private Schools as shown in the sub-joined table :—

Number of Institutions.

		<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>		
		No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
State Institutions	...	193	13,312	219	14,800
Private Institutions	...	349	19,550	352	21,266
Chatshalas and Maktabas	...	277	7,714	281	7,931
Total	...	819	40,576	852	43,997

256. According to the census of 1931, the population of the State was 13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females. Calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent. the male population of school-going age works out to 2,08,060 and the female population to 1,86,706 giving a total of 3,94,766. Of this total, 40,995 boys and 3,002 girls were under instruction in 1930-31 as against 37,935 boys and 2,641 girls under instruction in 1929-30.

Scholars.

Scholars
according to race
and religion.

257. The following statement shows the race and religion of pupils in all the institutions :—

				<u>Number of pupils of school-going age.</u>	<u>Number of Scholars in 1929-30.</u>	<u>Number of Scholars in 1930-31.</u>
Hindus	...	...	...	3,57,921	32,386	35,238
Mohammedans	...	...	...	32,187	5,836	6,101
Others	...	...	...	4,658	2,354	2,658
Total	...	...	...	3,94,766	40,576	43,997

Proportion of
Scholars
according to kind
of education.

258. Of the total number of scholars during the year, 23.23 per cent. were receiving English education, 0.65 per cent. technical education, and the rest either vernacular or classical education, as against 20.40 and 0.68 per cent., respectively, in 1929-30.

Proportion of
public schools to
villages.

259. In 1929-30 one public school existed for every 11 villages while in the year under report there was one public school for every 10 villages.

State expenditure
per scholar.

260. The direct annual expenditure on education on each pupil reading in the various kinds of institutions maintained by the State was as follows :—

				<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maharaja's College	...	...	...	157 11 9	175 4 6
Sanskrit College	...	...	...	57 6 11	59 12 1
High and A. V. Schools	...	...	...	36 10 11	34 3 2
Girls' Schools	...	...	...	33 9 8	33 2 9
Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	10 2 4	10 9 1
Average cost per scholar	...	...	...	21 5 7	21 8 11

Maharaja's Arts
College.

261. The Maharaja's College continued to maintain its position as the premier institution for higher education in Rajputana. Construction of new buildings for the College, on a site on the Rambagh Road, which was started during the year has been pushed on vigorously.

262. The College is affiliated to the Agra University. Sub-joined are the results of its Degree and Intermediate examinations :—

				<u>No. of students sent up.</u>	<u>No. of passes.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
M. A. (Previous)	...	...	...	14	7	50
M. A. (Final)	...	...	...	6	6	100
B. A.	...	...	...	72	42	58.3
B. Se.	..	...	...	18	10	55.5
Intermediate	..	...	...	103	51	49.5

263. The number on the rolls of the College was 445, of whom 195 were in Degree classes and 250 in Intermediate classes, the respective figures for the preceding year being 452, 224 and 228, respectively. The total expenditure on the institution increased from Rs. 71,296 to Rs. 77,991.

264. The number of scholars in this institution and the expenditure incurred thereon are noted below :—

Maharaja's
Sanskrit College.

				<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
Enrolment	...	...	...	422	440
Expenditure	...	...	...	Rs. 24,298	Rs. 26,293

265. The number of High Schools was the same as in the preceding year, namely 10, as detailed below :—

High Schools.

<u>Name of School.</u>	<u>State or Private.</u>
(1) The Maharaja's High School, Jaipur	... State
(2) The Maharaja's Chandpol High School, Jaipur	... „
(3) The Jai Singh High School, Khetri	... Thikana
(4) The Anglo-Vedic High School, Jobner	... „
(5) The Sri-Kalyan High School, Sikar	... „
(6) The U. F. C. Mission High School, Jaipur	... Private
(7) The Pareek Patshala High School, Jaipur	... „
(8) The Chirawa High School, Chirawa	... „
(9) The Birla High School, Pilani	... „
(10) The Brachmacharya Ashram High School, Nawalgarh	.. „

266. The number on its roll rose from 54 to 59.

Nobles' School.

267. The number of students in this institution and the expenditure incurred thereon increased from 206 and Rs. 16,076 in 1929-30 to 218 and Rs. 20,322, respectively, during the year.

School of Arts.

268 Three more Primary Schools for Girls were opened at Baswa, Lalsot, and Gangapur, which raised the total number from 13 to 16 as detailed below :—

State Girls'
Schools.

		<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>		
		No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Normal School	...	1	14	1	6
Secondary Schools	...	1	299	1	267
Primary Schools	...	11	397	14	499
Total	...	13	710	16	772

269 Scholars classified according to religion were as follows :—

					<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
Hindus	...	...	...	...	666	710
Mohammadans	...	...	...	...	4	14
Others	...	...	...	...	40	48
Total				...	<u>710</u>	<u>772</u>

270. The Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana and Central India, granted provisional recognition to the Raj Central Girls' School, Jaipur, as a High School; the first batch of girl candidates is expected to appear at the High School Examination of 1933. Eight girls who successfully completed their course of training in the Normal School, were awarded Vernacular Teachers' Certificates for Women and six of them were appointed as Mistresses in State Girls' Schools. The total expenditure on Girls' education amounted to Rs. 25,412 as against Rs. 23,389 in the preceding year.

Training of
Teachers.

271. Two Graduate Assistant Masters and two Under-Graduate Assistant Masters from State Anglo-Vernacular Schools were deputed for training to Benares and Aligarh and to Ajmer for Bachelor of Teacher's Degree and for Certified Teachers' Certificate, respectively. The five Assistant Masters, who were sent for training in the preceding year, returned after completing the prescribed course and resumed their duties in State Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Boys' Vernacular
Normal School.

272. The number of pupils and the expenditure increased from 40 and Rs. 11,215 in 1929-30 to 58 and Rs. 17,433, respectively, during the year. Sixteen students were sent up for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination, Allahabad, of whom 11 were successful, the respective figures for the preceding year being 14 and 8. The construction of a building for the school started in the preceding year made satisfactory progress and the building is expected to be ready for occupation before long.

Grants-in-Aid to
Educational
Institutions.

273. These aggregated Rs. 16,685 as against Rs. 21,580 in 1929-30.

Chapter XI.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

274. The number of horses in the stables was 79 on the 1st September, 1930. **Atish.** Seventeen horses were received and 20 removed during the year, which reduced the number of animals to 76 on the 31st August, 1931. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 58,373 to Rs. 49,521.

275. Purohit Hari Narain, B.A., continued to hold charge of the Charity Department. **Charity.** Consequent on the fall in the prices of food grains and reduction in the number of recipients of certain charities, the expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 2,84,325 in 1929-30 to Rs. 2,57,045 in 1930-31, as detailed below :—

				<u>1929-30.</u>	<u>1930-31.</u>
				Rs .	Rs.
Karkhana Punya	...	...	...	65,016	60,349
Raj Temples	...	...	...	96,602	85,454
Sadabarat	...	...	..	30,607	23,006
Other charities	...	...	...	81,846	77,697
Cost of Superintendent's Office, etc.	...	...	...	10,254	10,539
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	2,84,325	2,57,045

276. The scheme for starting a Mohtaj Khana (Poor House) for the old and the crippled, referred to in the preceding years' reports is still under consideration. The Gaushala and the Anathi Ashram (Orphanage) for Hindu orphans continued to receive the usual monthly grants-in-aid of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50, respectively, from the funds of the Charity Department.

277. The department is in charge of the State furniture, tents, camp equipage, etc. **Farrash Khana.** The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,403 as against Rs. 22,113 in the preceding year.

278. The number of elephants at the beginning of the year was 17. One elephant **Feel Khana.** was sent in Tika Dastoor to Udaipur and one was received from that State on the same account. One animal died and one was sold, reducing the number to 15 at the end of the year. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 45,708 to Rs. 36,973.

279. Of the 35 State gardens, 11 are reserved for the exclusive use of H. H. the **Gardens.** Maharaja Sahib. The income amounted to Rs. 9,243 and the expenditure to Rs. 81,772, the respective figures for the preceding year being Rs. 12,053 and Rs. 81,175, respectively.

280. The RAMNIWAS GARDENS are the principal public recreation ground of Jaipur and have long been a favourite resort for the people of the city. No FLOWER SHOW was held during the year and no changes of any importance were made in the ZOOLOGICAL SECTION.

281. The Kapardwara is located in a building within the premises of the Chandra **Kapardwara.** Mahal Palace in the city. It is an institution peculiar to the Jaipur State and the name signifies the State Wardrobe. It consisted of the following four main sections during the year :—

- (1) Jawaharkhana, which contains valuable ornaments and jewellery of the State.
- (2) Toshakhana, wherein personal apparel of the Ruler and other costly clothes are kept.
- (3) Zargarkhana, in which gold and silver articles are stored.
- (4) Khazana Bela, wherein cash is kept.

282. Some of the jewellery was re-strung. A new "Sirpaitch" was made by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. of Calcutta under the orders of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. It was put on by His Highness on the occasion of the Investiture ceremony on the 14th March, 1931. The costly portion of materials of the "Sirpaitch" was supplied from the stock in the Kapardwara, the firm supplementing articles of lesser value. Outstanding arrears due to the Kapardwara are being steadily recovered. They were reduced from Rs. 11,20,544 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 10,59,982 at its close.

**Khasa Baggi
Khana**

283. The department had in its charge 48 carriages, 38 horses and 6 camels on the 31st August, 1931, as compared with 49 carriages, 39 horses and 6 camels on the corresponding date in the preceding year. The expenditure fell from Rs. 34,291 to Rs. 30,329.

Mahakma Khabar.

284. This old institution is the Intelligence Department of the State. Its employees, known as Khabar Navises, are posted at Nizamats, Tehsils and other important places in the State. They communicate news of importance to headquarters and also serve as Post Masters of the Raj Postal Department. Their pay ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 a month. Their number decreased from 99 to 97, as also the expenditure of the department from Rs. 21,674 to Rs. 21,650.

**Maharaj's Public
Library.**

285. The Library was founded in 1886 and is located in a Raj building centrally situated in the city. It is a State institution, being financed entirely by the Durbar apart from a small monthly fee of four annas per head recovered from those readers who take books away to read at their homes. It is open to all from sunrise to sunset on all days except Sundays and holidays. The institution continues to grow in popularity as is evident from the rise in the number of reading public from 37,378 to 40,299 during the year. An addition of 668 books raised the total number of volume to 21,017 at the end of the year. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 4,732 to Rs. 5,485.

Motor Department.

286. A new post of Superintendent of Motor Department was created during the year and Mr. E. Mason was appointed as such on the 1st April, 1931. New purchases made during the year increased the number of vehicles in the State Garage from 34 cars and 7 lorries on the 31st August, 1930, to 41 cars and 11 lorries on the 31st August 1931. The total expenditure, excluding the cost of new vehicles, rose from Rs. 61,867 to Rs. 68,489. A new garage near the Rambagh Palace was nearing completion at the close of the year.

Museum

287. The Albert Museum, which came into existence in 1881 was removed in 1886 to the Albert Hall in the Ramniwas gardens. This building is one of the most notable architectural features of Jaipur. The museum is maintained by the State. It is open to the public from 7-30 a. m. to half an hour before sunset, except on Sundays when it is closed at 10 a. m. and re-opened at 3 p. m. It is reserved for females after 12 noon on Fridays. The number of visitors rose from 2,20,519 to 2,39,370 during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,948 as compared with Rs. 10,191 in the preceding year. B. Hanuman Pershad Vaish, B.A., held the appointment of curator of the Museum throughout the year.

Shukar Khana.

288. Thakur Bhairon Singh was appointed Muntazim of the department which was re-organised during the year. In order to attract Shikaris of the right stamp, the pay of the staff was improved without incurring additional expenditure. Certain animals which were kept chiefly for purposes of show, were removed. The preserves were divided into four sections, each under the charge of a Girdawar with a Jamadar to help him. Despite the increase in strength from 139 men in 1929-1930 to 145 in 1930-31 and the improvements effected, the expenditure decreased from Rs. 41,296 to Rs. 39,119. Six tigers were shot, and one was captured and sent to the zoo in the Ramniwas gardens.

Shutar Khana.

289. The death of 2 animals reduced the number of khasa camels from 8 to 6 during the year. The expenditure was reduced from Rs. 3,999 to Rs. 3,094.

290. The Printing Press is located in the premises of the Central Jail and is under the supervision of a Manager who works under the control of the Superintendent of the Jail. Convict labour is employed besides the paid staff. The Press continued to show improvement both as regards quality and output. The income amounted to Rs. 59,385 and the expenditure to Rs. 37,284, leaving a surplus of Rs. 22,101. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 64,824, Rs. 42,847 and Rs. 21,977, respectively.

State Printing Press.

291. Mr. J. Chowdhury, G.B.V.C., continued to hold the appointment of State Veterinary Officer. The progress made by the department during the year was satisfactory. At Jaipur 241 cases were treated, 14 castrations were performed, 88 animals were examined as regards their soundness or otherwise, one medico-legal case was attended to and medicines were supplied in 117 cases which were not brought to the dispensary. In the district, 84 villages were visited, 628 cases were treated, one castration was performed, one medico-legal case was attended to, and 676 animals were inoculated with anti Rinderpest serum. No decision was reached during the year on the question of providing suitable buildings for the location of the Veterinary Hospital.

Veterinary.

292. Besides the departments dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs there are a few minor Karkhanas and Beras which do not call for special notice. Their income and expenditure and the strength of their staff are detailed in Appendix XXXVIII.

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

Chapter XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boy Scouts' Association, Jaipur.

293. The Association continued to maintain its position as the premier institution in Rajputana for the encouragement of scouting on approved lines. It has four local branches at Jaipur, Khetri, Pilani and Dausa; a new troop at the Jobner High School was started during the year. The total number of scouts in the State increased from 736 in 1929-30 to 840 during the year. No general training camp was held by the Association but the local branches at Jaipur, Khetri and Pilani were active in running local camps and hikes. The Simla-Mussoorie hike undertaken by the Jaipur Scouts was a success. The scouts rendered useful social services. Their help to children and ladies on the occasion of fairs and public gatherings is much appreciated by the public. The Jaipur Scouts were very helpful in putting out fires which occurred in thatched habitations in the city during the hot weather. The idea is not to get social service done by the scouts at the cost of their studies but to inculcate in them the spirit of service, self-sacrifice and usefulness. The most remarkable events of the year were the Grand Rally of the Jaipur Scouts held in honour of the Investiture of the H. H. the Maharaja Sahib with full ruling powers on the 14th March, 1931, and the Rally the same day at the Residency before H. E. Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Chief Scout for India and Burma. His Excellency was pleased to inspect the Scouts.

294. The recurring grant of Rs. 1,500 from the State is the main source of the income of the Association. Subscriptions received from the public amounted to Rs. 448 only. The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 3,964.

Child Welfare, Jaipur.

295. The Jaipur Branch is working under the auspices of the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, to which it was affiliated in 1925. The Welfare work is conducted under the supervision of a lady Health Visitor. The Branch has three centres in different parts of the city. Its staff consists of one Health Visitor, three Midwives, five Dais and six Menials. The movement has been making steady progress and is much appreciated by the public. The number of ante-natal and labour cases attended to by the staff rose from 3,420 and 92 in 1929-30 to 4,385 and 120, respectively, during the year. 14,739 visits were paid to houses as against 18,385 in the preceding year. The income of the branch, including the Darlar's contribution of Rs. 1,600, amounted to Rs. 7,277 and its expenditure to Rs. 7,165, as compared with Rs. 4,231 and Rs. 5,602, respectively, in 1929-30. The balance to its credit was Rs. 12,765 on the 31st August, 1931.

296. A Baby Show, with a Health Exhibition, was held in the Ram Niwas Gardens. The Show has now become an annual affair, growing in popularity with the people. It was opened by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on the 4th February, 1931, and lasted till the 7th idem. About 279 babies were exhibited, the total attendance being estimated at 10,000 persons.

Mayo College.

297. The number of boys from the Jaipur State studying at the College was 15 at the beginning of the year. There was one new admission against three withdrawals, which reduced the number to 13 at the end of the year. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Morinja passed the Final course of the Post Diploma Examination. Other boys, with the exception of two, also did well in their respective examinations and were promoted to higher classes. At the Annual Prize Distribution of the College, which was held on the 6th March, 1931, and was presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Leonard Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, three boys of the State got prizes for coming at

top of their respective classes. The 13 boys at the end of the year were distributed over different classes of the College as shown below :—

(1) Thakur Kishen Singh, Nindar	}	Diploma Class.
(2) Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora		
(3) Kunwar Bhagirath Singh, Khatipura		
(4) Thakur Shiv Kalyan Singh of Bansko		
(5) Thakur Raghubir Singh of Surajgarh		2nd Class.
(6) Rao Bahadur Man Singh of Barwara		3rd Class.
(7) Thakur Guman Singh of Gudha		4th Class.
(8) Rawal Kalyan Singh of Raisar	}	5th Class.
(9) Bhanwar Ramsingh of Khandela (Senior Branch)		
(10) Kunwar Bhanoprata Singh of Dudu		6th Class.
(11) Kunwar Har Dayal Singh of Sikar	}	7th Class.
(12) Kunwar Ganga Singh of Dudu		
(13) Thakur Nihar Singh of Pachewar		8th Class.

298. The number of subscribers to the Gazette rose from 234 to 247. It is printed at the State Press in the Central Jail and is published fortnightly on the 1st and the 15th of every month, in English, Urdu and Hindi. State Gazette.

299. The Board was started in May, 1928, as a tentative measure, in the first instance. The Durbar made an initial grant of Rs. 750 to meet its expenditure during the experimental stage. The Board was found to be doing useful work in the interests of pensioners and their families and was made a permanent institution in January, 1929, since when it has been receiving an annual contribution of Rs. 600 from the Indian Soldiers' Board to meet its working expenses. State Soldiers' Board, Jaipur.

300. The Board is composed of a President and 15 Members. Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Finance Member, was nominated by the Council to be the President. Of the 15 members, 13 are selected pensioned Indian Officers of the British Army, the remaining two being the Military Adviser of the Indian State Forces at Jaipur and Khan Sahib Hony. Lt. Akbar Ali Khan, Pension Superintendent of the Jaipur Residency. The chief functions of the Board are to help in a general way pensioners of the Indian Army, to secure employment for pensioners and demobilised soldiers who have insufficient means and to help, by means of contributions from the various Relief Funds, families of soldiers who are in need of relief.

301. Since its formation upto the 31st December, 1931, the Board recommended to the Rajputana Soldiers' Board and the Military Units concerned 163 cases for relief from the various Relief Funds and secured employment for 39 ex-soldiers. A larger number could have been employed in 1929 and 1930 had some of the ex-soldiers, to whom appointments were offered, readily responded to calls and presented themselves in time. It was not possible to employ any ex-soldiers during 1931, for the reason that a number of existing posts in the different departments of the State are being retrenched as a measure of economy. Ex-soldiers are generally employed in subordinate ranks in the Military, Police and Jail Departments of the State on pay ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 13 a month. Working experience of the last three years shows that many of them are reluctant to accept posts carrying less than Rs. 15 a month. Most of them are also illiterate and they can not be provided with better paid appointments.

302. Thirteen sons of ex-soldiers were receiving scholarships allotted by the Rajputana Board. Ten scholarships had to be discontinued in July, 1931, as by that time the recipients ceased to satisfy the prescribed conditions. Ten fresh recommendations were made, of which one was accepted before the expiry of the year 1931.

303. The receipts and expenditure of the Board are abstracted in the sub-joined table :—

				<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>
Opening balance	...	...	...	...	295	90	186
Receipts	...	...	...	750	600	600	600
Total receipts...	...	...	...	750	895	690	786
Expenditure	...	...	...	455	805	504	411
Closing balance	..	...	...	295	90	186	375

Walterknt Hitkarni
Sabha.

304. The constitution of the Committee was revised during the year. It now consists of four members, namely Thakur Roop Singh of Naila, Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol and Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi. 1,181 marriages among Rajputs and 39 among Charans were reported during the year as against 960 and 26, respectively, during the preceding year. Cases of breach of the Sabha Rules, instituted and disposed of, decreased from 18 to 9 as detailed below :—

				<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>
Against age limit	...	...	...	1	...
Against scale of expenditure	...	...	...	2	1
Against Tyag Rules	...	...	...	1	6
Second marriage in the life time of the first wife	...	...	...	2	...
Taking men in Barat in excess of the prescribed number	...	...	...	4	2
Performing Nukta against order	...	...	...	8	...
Total	...	...	...	18	9

305. The unrealised balance of fines amounted to Rs. 245-8-0 on the 1st September, 1931. Fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 1,127-8-0. Recoveries were made to the extent of Rs. 704-4-0, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 668-12-0 at the end of the year.

(Vide Chapter I.)

APPENDIX III.

Population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1931.

				Jaipur State.	Jaipur City.		
Occupied houses	...	..		5,66,662	23,774	
Population	...	...	...	26,31,775	1,44,179	
<i>Classification of population.</i>				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Hindu	12,56,285	11,25,934	23,82,219	
Musalman	1,12,338	1,02,243	2,14,581	
Jain	15,518	13,974	29,492	
Animist	1,349	1,250	2,599	
Christian	795	763	1,558	
Arya	633	452	1,085	
Sikh	120	69	189	
Parsi	29	23	52	
Total				...	13,87,067	12,44,708	26,31,775

Principal Languages :—

- (1) Rajasthani (Marwari).
- (2) Western Hindi dialects.

(Vide Chapter II.)

APPENDIX IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF PORTFOLIOS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE ON THE 31ST AUGUST, 1931.

His Highness' Reserved Departments.

1. President.—

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
SAHIB BAHADUR.

State Secretary :—

CAPTAIN W. F. Q. SHULDHAM,
I.A.

Sigha Member :—

THAKUR HARI SINGHJI OF
ACHROL (HON).

1. His Highness' affairs.
2. Police.
3. Atish.
4. Khasa Camels.
5. Shikar Khana.
6. Ram Bagh.
7. Guest House.
8. Kapardwara.
9. Khasa Kothi.
10. State Railway Saloons.
11. Palace Dispensary.
12. State Band.

II.—Foreign and Home.

2. Member :—

RAI BAHADUR PUROHIT
SIR GOPINATHJI, Kt.,
C.I.E., M.A.

Section (i) Foreign.—

1. All papers concerning foreign territory and affairs.
2. Residency.
3. Agra Kothi.
4. Vakalats.
5. Extradition.
6. Ceremonials in connection with visits of distinguished persons and Political Officers.
7. Treaty payments.
8. Mayo College.
9. Motamid Bandikui.

Section (ii) Home and Palace—

10. Palace (Mardani and Zenani Deorhi).
11. Palaki Khana.
12. Rath Khana.
13. Modi Khana.
14. Pothi Khana.
15. Sileh Khana and Bera Naqarchian.
16. Amber Palace.
17. Khalsa Temples.
18. Charities.
19. Sadabarat.
20. Bera Shagird Pasha.
21. Gunijan Khana.
22. Khasa Rasowra and Jaldharis.
23. Bera Khawas Chelan.
24. Bera Arabian.
25. Bera Pur'ian.
26. Jethi Pahalwans.
27. Bhagayat Huzuri.
28. Medical and Sanitation.
29. Observatory.
30. Edward Memorial.
31. Census.

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III.—Education.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>3. Member:—
 RAO BAHADUR THAKUR
 NARENDRA SINGHJI of
 Jobner.</p> | <p>1. Education.
 2. Library. . .
 3. Museum. . .
 4. School of Arts and Mistri Khana.
 5. Walterkrit Sabha.</p> |
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IV.—Finance.

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| <p>4. Member:—
 RAI BAHADUR PANDIT
 AMAR NATHJI ATAL, M.A.</p> | <p>1. All business connected with State
 Accounts and Budget Estimates and
 State expenditure.
 2. Treasury.
 3. Stamps.
 4. Mint.
 5. Coinage.
 6. Pension and Gratuities.
 7. Tarkashi.
 8. Rozindars.
 9. Customs Department.
 10. Excise and Salt.</p> |
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V.—Military.

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|---|---|
| <p>5. Member :—
 THAKUR DEVI SINGHJI of
 Chomu.
 Sigha Members:—
 MUNSHI RAMPARTAPJI,
 RAWAL SANGRAM SINGHJI or
 Samode (Hon.).</p> | <p>1. The administration of the army.
 2. Bakshi Khana Jagir.
 3. Bakshi Khana Qilejat.
 4. Topkhana.
 5. Nagas.
 6. Jails.
 7. Kachery Mina Bara Gaon.
 8. Mir Buxi.
 9. Amani Shah Park.
 10. Veterinary.</p> |
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VI.—Revenue.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>6. Member:—
 MR. C. L. ALEXANDER, I.C.S.
 (Retired).
 Sigha Members:—
 THAKUR RUP SINGHJI of
 Naila.
 M. PEAREY LALJI KASLIWAL,
 B.A.</p> | <p>1. Dewanis.
 2. Court of Wards.
 3. Settlement.
 4. Agriculture.
 5. Grass Farm.
 6. Sambhar Shamlat.
 7. Patwari Training School.
 8. Purejat.
 9. Forests.
 10. Loans to Jagirdar.
 11. Recovery of State dues on account of
 loans.
 12. Tafawat Horse service, etc.</p> |
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VII.—Judicial.

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| <p>7. Member:—
 RAI BAHADUR PANDIT
 SEETLA PRASADJI BAJPEYI.</p> | <p>1. Judicial.</p> |
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VIII.—P. W. D. and Trade.

8. Member:—

MR. S. H. BIGSBY, I.S.E.,
(Officiating).

Section (i)—

1. Public Works Department.
2. Railway.
3. Mines.
4. Factories.
5. Telephones.
6. Commerce and Industries.
7. Archæology.

Section (ii)—

8. Post Office.
9. Mahakma Khabar.
10. Gazette.
11. Feel Khana.
12. Farrash Khana.
13. Mashal Khana.
14. Baghayat Desh.
15. Printing Press.
16. Municipality.
17. Motor Garage.
18. Bagghi Khana.

(Vide Chapter II.)

APPENDIX V.

High Officials in the Jaipur State on 31st August, 1931.

Serial No.	Name.	Appointment.	REMARKS.
COUNCIL OF STATE.			
1	H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF STATE.	
2	Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopi Nathji, Kt., C.I.E., M.A.	Foreign and Home Member.	
3	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner.	Education Member.	
4	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnathji Atal, M.A.	Finance Member.	
5	Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu...	Military Member.	
6	Mr. C. L. Alexander, I.C.S. (Retired).	Revenue Member.	
7	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasadji Bajpai.	Judicial Member.	
8	Mr. S. H. Bigsby, I.S.E. ...	Offg. Public Works Member.	
STATE SECRETARY TO H. H.			
9	Captain W. F. Q. Shuldham, I.A.	State Secretary to H. H.	
SIGHA MEMBERS.			
10	Munshi Pyarelalji Kasliwal, B.A.	Sigha Member, Revenue Department.	
11	Thakur Roopsinghji of Naila ...	Sigha Member, Revenue Department.	
12	Munshi Rampratapji Khuteta ...	Sigha Member, Military Department.	
13	Rawal Sangram Singhji of Samod	Honorary Sigha Member, Military Department.	
14	Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol ..	Honorary Sigha Member, H. H. R. D.	
JUDGES OF CHIEF COURT.			
15	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasadji Bajpai.	Chief Justice.	
16	Rai Sahib Munshi Radha Mohanlalji, B.A.	Judge, Chief Court.	
17	Thakur Kalyan Singhji of Khachriawas, B.A.	Do.	
18	Syed Iftikhar Hussainji, B.A.	Do.	
19	Rai Bahadur Munshi Shanker Dayalji, M.A., LL.B.	Do.	
OTHER OFFICERS			
20	Mr. S. H. Bigsby, I. S. E. ...	Superintending Engineer.	
21	Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E. ...	Inspector-General of Police.	
22	Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singhji Khanka, M.B.	Chief Medical Officer.	
23	Rai Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Dasji	Special Accounts Officer.	
24	Mr. Kailas Prasadji Kichlu, M.A., I.E.S. (Retired).	Special Education Officer.	
25	Munshi Jamna Saroopji, B.A. ...	Settlement Officer.	
26	Lt-Colonel Thakur Amarsinghji of Kanota.	Corps Commander, Cavalry and Artillery.	
27	Lt-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singhji of Chitora.	Corps Commander, Infantry and Transport.	

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the number and description of original regular suits.

Nature of suits.	No. instituted during	
	1929-30	1930-31.
1. Suits for recovery of money	11,304	11,606
2. Suits for recovery of movables other than money ..	78	292
3. Suits arising under mortgage	367	89
4. Pre-emption suits	240	55
5. Easement suits	480	104
6. Declaratory suits where no consequential relief is prayed for	865	442
7. Suits for possession of immovable property not arising under mortgage, with or without mesne profit.	496	268
8. Suits arising out of marriage	216	75
9. Suits relating to caste ... ..	...	...
10. Suits arising out of religious or charitable trusts ...	37	14
11. Suits for specific performance of contract	23	29
12. Other suits not falling within the above	225	79
Total	14,331	13,053

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX. VII.
Regular suits in Civil Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECISIONS.				TOTAL OF DECISIONS.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		Pending above six months.
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Contested.	Decreed ex- parte.	Dismissed for default.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	
District Judges	1930-31	23	9	27	7	50	16	40	1	3	7	35	16	15	...	4
	1929-30	57	9	43	17	100	26	55	4	8	27	77	17	23	9	17
Subordinate Judges	1930-31	1038	162	2211	380	3249	551	807	923	220	912	2472	390	777	161	148
	1929-30	627	133	2749	387	3176	520	655	856	346	839	2338	318	1038	162	191
Munsifs	1930-31	2917	465	8838	1463	11775	1928	2032	4161	2144	2376	9411	1405	2364	523	780
	1929-30	3185	680	9293	1539	12478	2255	2121	4439	2333	2488	9361	1320	2917	465	575
Nazim Kot Kasim	1930-31	95	3	104	14	239	17	36	98	33	47	201	13	58	4	16
	1929-30	63	...	289	9	352	9	44	93	16	110	257	6	95	3	117
Tahsildars	1930-31	206	17	1793	178	1901	175	218	753	444	534	1801	148	193	27	11
	1929-30	140	10	1957	160	2017	170	145	753	465	681	1891	153	206	17	11
Total	1930-31	4479	656	14073	2031	17332	687	3133	939	2944	3876	13920	1972	3412	715	938
	1929-30	4072	838	14431	2172	18401	3910	3020	6145	3168	4115	14124	2351	4279	656	811

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX VIII.
Miscellaneous Cases in Civil Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECISIONS.				TOTAL OF DECISIONS		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR		Pending above six months.
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Contested.	Decreed ex- parte.	Dismissed for default.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	
District Judges	{ 1930-31 1929-30	202	11	423	13	631	24	346	7	76	73	483	19	143	5	26
		165	9	386	9	551	18	271	17	53	4	343	7	208	11	15
Subordinate Judges	{ 1930-31 1929-30	274	50	1186	45	1460	76	272	231	127	588	1168	60	302	16	33
		196	23	1242	75	1438	93	221	330	171	510	1164	68	274	30	41
Munsifs	{ 1930-31 1929-30	394	19	2706	108	3360	127	353	1270	520	800	2848	95	512	32	73
		549	27	2770	100	3319	127	334	1215	535	749	2726	108	594	19	70
Nazim Kot Qasim	{ 1930-31 1929-30	..	..	28	..	28	..	8	1	3	12	24	..	4	..	..
		3	..	36	..	39	..	1	1	..	37	39	..	..	..	..
Tehsildars	{ 1930-31 1929-30	29	1	326	6	355	7	41	61	39	173	307	7	49	..	..
		12	7	323	3	335	10	40	43	49	183	306	9	29	1	..
Total	{ 1930-31 1929-30	1105	61	4729	173	5834	234	1020	1570	765	1046	4820	181	1014	53	132
		925	65	4767	187	5682	253	867	1605	813	1483	4577	192	1105	61	126

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX IX.

Execution cases in Civil Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total	DECISIONS.						Total of disposal.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Amount realized in cash.	Satisfaction obtained in kind.	
					Fully satisfied.	Partly satisfied.	IN WHICH NO SATISFACTION WAS OBTAINED.								
							Non-ser vice of execution warrants.	Non-payment of talbana.	Non-appear-ance of de-cree-holder.	Withdrawn.					Other wise disposed of.
District Judges	{ 1930-31 1929-30	904 1055	329 211	1233 1266	16 20	77 83	2 2	0 5	14 2	0 0	212 250	321 362	912 904	Rs. a. p. 1,55,646 12 0 1,55,968 6 9	......
Subordinate Judges...	{ 1930-31 1929-30	2520 888	6773 8273	9293 9161	410 452	1539 1548	752 676	669 582	1718 1561	255 352	1906 1470	7249 6641	2044 2520	2,35,470 1 0 2,91,038 4 0	239 26 0 256 0 0
Munsifs...	{ 1930-31 1929-30	5569 2744	18949 21616	24518 24360	1190 1286	3422 3230	2788 1807	2293 2287	4512 3935	525 669	4096 5577	18826 18791	5692 5569	1,67,770 0 6 2,05,967 12 6	469 7 0 931 0 0
Nazim Kot Kasim	{ 1930-31 1929-30	149 39	398 582	547 621	21 38	102 226	8 50	20 48	125 56	31 16	82 38	392 472	155 149	8,287 10 3 9,079 4 0	...
Tehsildars	{ 1930-31 1929-30	354 29	2562 2959	2916 2988	217 323	536 645	263 326	55 75	652 469	42 44	677 752	2442 2634	474 354	10,526 11 3 17,103 11 0	9 34 0 12 0 0
Total	{ 1930-31 1929-30	9496 4755	29011 33641	38507 38396	1857 2119	5676 5732	3813 2861	3037 2997	7021 6023	853 1081	6973 8087	29230 28900	9277 9496	5,77,701 3 0 6,79,157 6 3	718 27 0 1,199 0 0

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX X.
First Appeals in Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year.	Kind of appeal.	Pending from last year.		Disposed during the year.		Total.	Decisions.							Total of decisions.		Remaining at the close of the year.		
			Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Others also.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	
District Judges	1929-31	Regular Execution Miscellaneous	283	11	309	6	1267	125	191	121	107	125	12	7	179	1000	102	267	26
	31		1	279	12	110	17	91	73	61	55	1	1	10	263	15	47	11	
Subordinate Judges.	1929-30	Regular Execution Miscellaneous	39	1	39	11	227	23	11	65	76	62			18	265	23	62	10
	393		15	176	178	1911	151	675	262	257	222	12	8	207	1628	145	76	38	
Total	1929-30	Regular Execution Miscellaneous	65	2	274	6	443	8	96	6	63	17	1	2	22	203	7	45	1
	7		1	11	11	59	1	19	1	11	6	1		3	13	1	7	..	
Total	1929-31	Regular Execution Miscellaneous	9	1	11		59	1	39	1	16	10			7	44	1	6	..
	69		3	281	6	518	9	127	8	93	33	3	2	32	240	8	53	1	
Total	1929-30	Regular Execution Miscellaneous	101	2	122	21	721	21	213	27	75	70	2	6	38	159	22	61	3
	325		11	1179	101	1215	126	329	127	219	142	11	0	201	1203	109	312	27	
Total	1929-31	Regular Execution Miscellaneous	38	3	102	12	320	17	112	77	73	11		1	13	506	15	64	2
	64		4	229	31	177	31	191	65	72	72	1		25	709	23	65	10	
Total	1930-31	Regular Execution Miscellaneous	612	18	1799	111	2352	192	842	250	320	275	15	10	239	1818	153	431	39
	776		17	911	157	2770	311	1035	293	591	383	31	9	176	2328	190	462	43	

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of cases	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
Regular appeals	1930-31 1929-30	210 120	2 9	529 724	26 11	739 844	28 20	560 634	23 18	583 652	179 210	5 2
Miscellaneous appeals	1930-31 1929-30	32 13	... 1	88 137	2 1	120 150	2 2	95 118	2 2	97 120	25 32	......
Execution appeals	1930-31 1929-30	37 12	... 2	88 126	3 2	125 138	3 4	96 101	3 4	99 105	29 37	......
Revision applications	1930-31 1929-30	20 4	... ...	121 95	... ...	141 99	... ...	116 79	... ...	116 79	25 20	......
Bachat cases ...	1930-31 1929-30	9 ...	... ...	35 19	... ...	44 19	... ...	32 10	... ...	32 10	12 9	......
Transfer applications	1930-31 1929-30	8 ...	... ...	40 24	... ...	48 24	... ...	42 16	... ...	42 16	6 8	......
Review applications	1930-31 1929-30	9 ...	... ...	28 44	... ...	37 44	... ...	33 35	... ...	33 35	4 9	......
Applications to set aside the order of dismissal for default.	1930-31 1929-30	11 ...	... ...	40 36	... ...	51 36	... ...	45 25	... ...	45 25	6 11	......
Applications for certificate to appeal to the Durbar.	1930-31 1929-30	... ..	... ...	19 5	... ...	19 5	... ...	18 5	... ...	18 5	1...	......
Other miscellaneous cases	1930-31 1929-30	57 71	... ...	435 381	... ...	492 452	... ...	402 395	... ...	402 395	90 57	......

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases offencewise.

Description of offence.	No. of Cases in.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.
1. Criminal conspiracy, Sec. 111, J. P. C.	0	0
2. Offences against the State, Ss. 112-121, J. P. C. ..	0	3
3. Offences relating to the Army, Ss. 122-129, J. P. C. ...	0	0
4. Offences against public tranquillity, Ss. 132-150, J. P. C.	339	423
5. Offences by or relating to public servants, Ss. 151-160, J. P. C.	13	54
6. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Ss. 161-179, J. P. C.	197	398
7. False evidence and offences against public justice, Ss. 182-220, J. P. C.	123	147
8. Offences relating to coin, Ss. 222-234, J. P. C.	3	5
9. Offences relating to Government Stamps or Durbar Stamps, Ss. 235-244, J. P. C.	0	2
10. Offences relating to weight and measures, Ss. 245-248, J. P. C.	10	21
11. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Ss. 250-277, J. P. C.	130	69
12. Offences relating to religion, Ss. 278-286, J. P. C. ...	23	21
13. Murder, Ss. 290 and 291, J. P. C.	33	25
14. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, S. 292, J. P. C.	14	24
15. Man-slaughter, Sec. 293, J. P. C.	20	6
16. Abetment of, and attempt to commit suicide, Ss. 294, 295 and 298, J. P. C.	25	17
17. Attempt to commit murder, Sec. 296, J. P. C.	5	9
18. Attempt to commit culpable homicide, S. 297, J. P. C. ...	3	2
19. Thuggi, Sec. 300, J. P. C.	0	0
20. Miscarriage, Ss. 301-307, J. P. C.	8	4
21. Simple hurt, Ss. 312 and 313, J. P. C.	1,853	1,527
22. Grievous hurt, Ss. 314-327, J. P. C.	361	487
23. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Ss. 330-337, J. P. C.	820	265
24. Criminal force and assault, Ss. 341-347, J. P. C. ...	605	475
25. Kidnapping, abduction, forced labour and slavery, Ss. 352-363, J. P. C.	46	66
26. Rape, Sec. 365, J. P. C.	15	25
27. Unnatural offences, Sec. 366, J. P. C.	8	25
28. Theft, Ss. 368-371, J. P. C.	1,375	795
29. Extortion, Ss. 373-378, J. P. C.	304	124

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases offencewise—.(concluded)

Description of offence.	No. OF CASES IN.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.
30. Robbery and Dacoity, Ss. 381-384, and 386-388, J. P. C. ...	259	265
31. Murder in Dacoity, Sec. 385, J. P. C.	1	2
32. Gang cases, Ss. 389-391, J. P. C.	1	0
33. Criminal misappropriation, Ss. 392-393, J. P. C. ...	88	136
34. Criminal breach of trust, Ss. 395-398, J. P. C. .	271	173
35. Receiving stolen property, Ss. 400-403, J. P. C. ...	123	147
36. Cheating, Ss. 406-409, J. P. C.	143	184
37. Fraudulent deed and disposition of property, Ss. 410-413, J. P. C.	0	4
38. Mischief, Ss. 415-422 and 425, J. P. C.	385	340
39. Arson, Ss. 423 and 424, J. P. C.	5	14
40. Criminal trespass and house-trespass, Ss. 432-437, J. P. C.	213	303
41. Lurking house-trespass and house breaking, Ss. 438-447, J. P. C.	239	226
42. Forgery, Ss. 450-463, J. P. C.	5	19
43. Offences relating to Trade and Property Marks, Ss. 468-475, J. P. C.	0	1
44. Offences relating to Bank and Currency Notes, Ss. 476-479, J. P. C.	1	3
45. Criminal breach of contract of service, Ss. 480-482, J. P. C.	2	12
46. Bigamy, Ss. 484 and 485, J. P. C.	12	21
47. Other offences relating to marriage, Ss. 483 and 486-488, J. P. C.	150	113
48. Defamation, Ss. 490-492, J. P. C.	301	104
49. Insult and annoyance, Ss. 494, 495 and 499, J. P. C. ...	553	246
50. Criminal intimidation, Ss. 496-498, J. P. C.	176	53
51. Security for keeping the peace and maintaining good behaviour, under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	394	162
52. Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	401	349
53. Offences under Motor Regulations	169	29
54. Offences under the Gambling Act	22	25
55. Offences under the Excise Law	116	96
56. Offences under the Police Act	136	175
57. Offences under Municipal bye-laws	232	493
58. Offences under other local laws	0	16
Total	10,631	8,730

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons, cases against whom were disposed of.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Number of persons discharged.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED.		Convicted.	Total.
			On withdrawal.	Other-wise.		
Sessions Judges ...	1930-31	130	20	141	307	598
	1929-30	67	55	292	205	619
Assistant Sessions Judges.	1930-31	377	9	8	113	507
	1929-30	186	23	52	65	326
District Magistrates.	1930-31	6522	1590	2626	2209	12947
	1929-30	8658	2418	3698	2020	16794
Magistrates of 1st Class.	1930-31	226	141	23	892	1282
	1929-30	220	7	70	514	811
Magistrates of 2nd Class.	1930-31	1351	758	250	324	2683
	1929-30	763	330	178	184	1455
Magistrates of 3rd Class.	1930-31	670	480	508	106	1764
	1929-30	372	307	425	40	1144
Total ...	1930-31	9276	2998	3556	3951	19781
	1929-30	10266	3140	4715	3028	21149

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XV.

Criminal Miscellaneous cases in Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Sessions Judges	1930-31	3	28	31	26	5
	1929-30	6	15	21	18	3
Assistant Sessions Judges.	1930-31	0	0	0	0	0
	1929-30	0	5	5	5	0
District Magistrates	1930-31	170	906	1,076	798	278
	1929-30	180	476	656	486	170
Second Class Magistrates	1930-31	2	154	156	63	88
	1929-30	0	20	20	18	2
Third Class Magistrates.	1930-31	3	30	33	32	1
	1929-30	5	36	41	38	3
Total ...	1930-31	178	1118	1296	924	372
	1929-30	191	552	743	565	178

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XVI.
Criminal Appeals in Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decisions.							Total of decisions.	Remaining at the close of the year.
					Confirmed	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Sessions Judges	1930-31	69	726	795	353	166	78	34	16	11	37	695	100
	1929-30	110	685	795	380	174	81	45	8	8	30	726	69
District Magistrates	1930-31	2	85	87	35	4	24	12	...	3	4	82	5
	1929-30	11	59	70	36	5	10	14	...	...	3	68	2
Total	1930-31	71	811	882	388	170	102	46	16	14	41	777	105
	1929-30	121	744	865	416	179	91	59	8	8	33	794	71

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XVII.
Criminal Revision in Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DECISIONS.				Total of decisions.	Remaining at the close of the year.
					Rejected.	Further enquiry directed.	Referred to Chief Court.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Sessions Judges	{ 1930-31 ...	58	345	403	257	39	47	22	365	38
	{ 1929-30 ...	70	412	482	307	58	44	15	424	58
District Magistrates	{ 1930-31 ...	1	34	35	24	2	2	5	33	2
	{ 1929-30 ...	4	48	52	23	20	7	1	51	1
Total	{ 1930-31 ...	59	379	438	281	41	49	27	398	40
	{ 1929-30 ...	74	460	534	330	78	51	16	475	59

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XVIII.

Criminal Work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of Cases.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Criminal appeals ..	1930-31	45	162	207	168	39
	1929-30	21	154	175	130	45
Revision applications ...	1930-31	97	369	466	386	80
	1929-30	54	351	405	308	97
Cases received for confirmation of life sentences.	1930-31	4	11	15	9	6
	1929-30	4	13	17	13	4
Transfer applications ...	1930-31	6	44	50	46	4
	1929-30	..	31	31	25	6
Other miscellaneous cases	1930-31	...	449	449	429	20
	1929-30	9	502	511	511	...

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XIX.

Enactments and Rules in force in the Jaipur State on the 31st August, 1931.

- (1) The Jaipur Laws Act.
- (2) Do. Penal Code.
- (3) Do. Evidence Act.
- (4) Do. Court Fees Act.
- (5) Do. Limitation Act.
- (6) Do. Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (7) Do. Code of Civil Procedure.
- (8) Do. Excise Law.
- (9) Do. Court of Wards Act.
- (10) Do. Opium Act.
- (11) Do. Motor Act.
- (12) Do. Stamp Act.
- (13) Do. Gambling Act.
- (14) Do. Escheat of property ordinance.
- (15) Rules fixing the minimum "Bachat" payable by Jagirdars towards decrees passed against them.
- (16) Rules regulating execution of money decrees against crops.
- (17) The Jaipur Police Act.
- (18) Do. Factories Act.
- (19) Do. Criminal Tribes Act.
- (20) Do. Insolvency Act and Rules.
- (21) Do. Contempt of Courts Act.
- (22) Do. Electricity Act.
- (23) Do. Jail Act.
- (24) Do. Customs Regulations.
- (25) Do. Fishing Rules.
- (26) Do. Shooting Rules.
- (27) Jaipur Municipal Bye-laws.
- (28) Public Meetings' Notification.

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XX.

Extradition cases between Jaipur and British India and other States during 1980-81.

Serial number.	States.	Extradition demanded by the Jaipur Darbar.	Extradition granted to the Jaipur Darbar.	Extradition demanded from the Jaipur Darbar.	Extradition granted by the Jaipur Darbar.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Alwar	15	10	20	14
2	Bharatpur	1	1	5	5
3	Bikaner	2	2	34	8
4	British India	24	17	17	11
5	Bundi	2	1	5	1
6	Dholpur	Nil.	Nil.	1	1
7	Indore	1	1	Nil.	Nil.
8	Jodhpur	9	8	10	7
9	Karauli	2	2	3	2
10	Kishangarh	2	1	4	4
11	Kotah	5	4	5	5
12	Lawa	1	1	Nil.	Nil.
13	Loharu	3	3	8	7
14	Nabha	Nil.	Nil.	1	1
15	Patiala	3	2	25	10
16	Tonk	18	6	6	3
17	Udaipur	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Total ..	89	59	144	79

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXI.
Statement showing the cost, strength and other particulars of the Jaipur Lancers.

Year.	State Officers.	Indian Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks.	Total.	ANIMALS.		Transport animals.	Cost of up-keep.	Remarks
					Horses.	Camels.			
1929-30 :— Actual Strength	13 (including 3 Cadets).	22 (including 3 Doctors).	500	535	139	..	8 bullocks	Rs 5,59,283	
1930-31 :— Actual Strength	20 (including 4 Cadets). & 2 Hony : 2/Liouts.	21 (including 2 Doctors).	499	540	347	..	8 bullocks	Rs. 5,15,711-8-9	

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXII.

Strength, cost and other particulars of the Jaipur Infantry.

Year.	State Officers.	Other Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers and men.	Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Actual expenditure
							Rs. a. p.
1929-30 ...	Cadets ... 10 3	Jemadar Cadets ... 17 2	537	569	7	15	2,35,756 0 0
	Total ... 13	Total ... 19					
1930-31 ...	Cadets ... 10 3	Jemadar Cadets ... 17 2	542	574	3	15	2,42,188 1 0
	Total ... 13	Total ... 19					

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXIII.

Strength, cost and other particulars of the Jaipur Transport Corps.

Year.	Total number at the com- mencement of the year	Recruited and received by transfer during the year.	Died.	Invalided.	Discharged or deserted or transferred during the year.	Total at the end of year.	State Officer.	Indian Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Animals.	Actual expenditure.
1929-30	582	55	4	4	40	583	3	15	565	583	855	Rs. a. p. 4,39,014 0 0
1930-31	583	38	2	5	38	576	2	15	559	576	867	4,39,372 8 9

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXIV.

Strength, cost and education of the Police in the Jaipur State, 1930-1931.

Designation.	Number.	Pay.	Cost.	Number able to read and write.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Inspector-General of Police	1	2,500	2,500 0 0	1	
Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	1	600	600 0 0	1	
Superintendent of Police (Special).	1	375	375 0 0	1	
Ditto	1	250	250 0 0	1	
Superintendents of Police (Local).	1	250	250 0 0	1	
Ditto ...	3	200	600 0 0	3	
Personal Assistant to I.G.P.	1	210	210 0 0	1	
C. I. D. Superintendent ...	1	200	200 0 0	1	
Probationary Superinten- dent.	1	150	150 0 0	1	
Police Prosecutor	1	100	100 0 0	1	
Inspectors ...	3	125	375 0 0	3	
Do. ..	4	100	400 0 0	4	
Do. ...	10	90	900 0 0	10	
Sub-Inspectors	13	70	910 0 0	13	
Do. ...	20	60	1,200 0 0	20	
Do. ...	50	50	2,500 0 0	49	
Clerks ...	38	...	1,303 2 3	38	Ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.
Head Constables	32	30	960 0 0		
Do. ..	41	25	1,025 0 0	264	
Do. ...	112	20	22,40 0 0		
Do. ...	82	15	1,230 0 0		
Constables	353	13	4,654 0 0		
Do. ...	579	12	6,948 0 0	150	
Do. ...	766	11	8,426 0 0		
Menials ...	22	...	194 0 0	..	Ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 13.
Jamadars and Chowkidars	200	...	2,566 3 6	..	Ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 17.
Allowances to Mounted Police.	250	...	3,200 0 0	..	70 @ Rs. 20 and 180 @ Rs. 10.
Total	2,652	...	44,266 5 9		

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX

Statement

Offences.		CASES.														
		Reported.	Expunged.	Balance.	Not investigated.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Acquitted as compounded.	Untraced.	In which accused absconding	In which accused declared lunatic.	Discharged on appeal.	In which accused died while pending.	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police.
Heinous	1930-31	294	53	241	...	241	80	32	1	59	3	...	...	...	26	40
	1929-30	240	63	177	1	176	55	5	1	49	2	...	...	1	30	33
Secs. 107 and 108 G.P.C.	1930-31	59	.	59	...	59	38	15	..	...	.	.	...	...	6	...
	1929-30	40	...	40	..	40	27	6	...	...	...	.	...	...	7	...
Cattle thefts	1930-31	523	49	474	..	474	73	37	...	309	1	...	.	...	22	32
	1929-30	511	65	446	3	443	80	29	...	268	..	.	..	...	26	40
Ordinary thefts	1930-31	865	154	711	48	663	200	45	...	354	2	...	...	...	29	33
	1929-30	990	153	837	78	759	190	117	..	349	1	..	2	..	41	59
Burglary and House breaking.	1930-31	1090	95	995	20	975	117	57	1	720	5	...	..	...	13	62
	1929-30	1106	126	980	20	960	114	59	...	688	2	...	...	...	27	70
Other Offences	1930-31	1671	282	1389	2	1387	455	227	110	184	34	...	...	...	274	103
	1929-30	1371	220	1151	10	1141	390	186	34	147	.	...	...	...	283	101
Total	1930-31	4502	633	3869	70	3793	963	413	112	1826	45	...	..	370	270	
	1929-30	4258	627	3631	112	3519	856	402	35	1501	5	2	1	414	303	

XXV.

of Crime, 1930-31.

PERSONS.												PROPERTY.			
Arrested.	Released under Section 162 C. P. C.	Sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Acquitted as compounded.	Died.	Declared lunatic.	Absconding.	Discharged on appeal.	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
505	5	500	252	134	6	5	...	29	...	103	...	1,25,099 12 6	30,715 12 9	114	48
404	9	371	136	109	2	1	...	5	...	123	24	1,06,015 5 6	14,615 11 3	104	45
75	...	75	53	...	.	..	...	...	...	6	..	...	..	..	...
100	...	100	61	23	...	...	...	..	..	18	...	.	...	..	...
204	6	198	111	69	...	..	...	11	...	28	..	47,144 12 0	23,259 12 0	433	216
223	2	216	104	65	...	...	...	5	...	47	5	46,432 5 0	23,000 12 0	453	207
337	...	337	231	75	1	...	...	10	...	30	...	27,787 5 3	5,523 11 6	706	264
450	9	441	256	120	...	..	...	4	2	63	...	32,021 15 9	8,003 5 3	718	320
243	...	243	150	76	1	...	...	0	1	15	...	1,10,325 3 6	12,133 14 9	903	202
255	4	251	151	71	..	...	...	3	...	29	...	1,02,163 9 6	12,121 14 0	850	172
1869	39	1821	704	295	195	3	1	207	12	611	9	14,034 3 9	19,595 3 6	50	118
1684	18	1603	577	514	100	...	..	41	...	412	63	24,194 9 6	23,945 7 6	94	126
3233	50	3174	1501	655	203	8	1	263	13	793	9	3,33,891 5 0	91,230 6 6	2206	848
3116	42	2982	1285	902	102	1	...	58	2	690	92	3,10,827 13 3	81,637 2 0	2218	870

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXVI.

Population in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

	1929-30.						1930-31.					
	CONVICT		UNDER-TRIAL.				CONVICT.		UNDER-TRIAL.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.	704	30	83	2	Nil.	821	731	20	53	4	2	812
Admission during the year.	1452	29	818	26	37	2358	1704	37	719	37	33	2820
Total ...	2156	59	903	28	37	3170	2525	57	774	41	35	3432
Releases during the year	1410	39	847	21	31	2360	1503	29	713	38	33	2349
Deaths during the year	6	...	1	...	...	7	8	1	...	1	...	10
Total .	1125	39	818	21	31	2367	1511	30	743	39	33	2359
Number at the end of the year	731	20	55	4	2	812	1011	27	31	2	2	1073

The maximum population on any one day was 1100.

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXVII.

Cost of maintenance of prisoners in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

			1929-30.	1930-31.
Daily average population ...	...	...	818-63	944-40
Total cost of feeding prisoners ...	...	Rs.	42,900-10-3	Rs 31,511-6 6
Annual average feeding per prisoner ...	...	"	52-6-6	" 33-5-11
Total cost of clothing prisoners ...	...	"	5,948-15-6	" 11,284-4-0
Average clothing per prisoner ...	...	"	7-4-3	" 11-15-1
Total annual expenditure on the jail ...	...	"	1,05,316-15-6	" 98,719-2-0
Average cost per prisoner ...	...	"	128-10-5	" 104-8-6
Annual expenditure on raw materials ...	...	"	36,292-15-6	" 26,984-12-6
Value of manufactured goods .	.	"	47,050-15-3	" 62,830-13-6
Profit ...	...	"	24,350-0-6	" 37,886 8-3
Daily average number of prisoners employed in factory.			440 46	544 47
Average income per prisoner ...	...	"	50-11-11	" 69-9-1

(Vide Chapter VI.)

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Eastern Circle in 1930-31.

Name of cattle.	Niz. Hindaun.	Niz. Dausa.	Niz. Sawai Madhopur.	Niz. Gangapur.	Niz. Kot Qasim.	Total.
Bulls ...	348	95	172	75	16	706
Bullocks ...	17,484	36,710	32,032	18,902	3,406	1,08,534
He-buffaloes ...	631	2,499	1,338	680	17	5,165
She-buffaloes ...	19,525	30,471	33,843	22,182	4,611	1,10,632
Cows ...	18,898	42,695	44,913	35,433	3,782	1,45,721
Calves ...	13,538	30,922	26,124	26,408	2,767	99,759
Sheep ...	10,240	17,170	11,491	12,110	242	51,253
Goats ...	21,215	79,209	73,916	48,684	1,093	2,24,117
Horses and Ponies ...	783	798	903	695	135	3,314
Asses and Mules ...	2,417	2,140	3,073	2,324	303	10,257
Camels ...	335	1,047	773	354	219	2,728
Ploughs ...	8,306	18,605	11,678	9,243	1,614	49,446
Carts ...	1,184	1,103	12,124	2,940	362	17,713

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Western Circle in 1930-31.

Name of cattle.	Niz. S. Jaipur.	Niz. Amber.	Niz. Malpura	Niz. Torawati.	Niz. Sambhar.	Total.
Bulls ...	202	360	280	175	100	1,117
Bullocks ...	28,600	19,210	40,281	8,944	10,425	2,27,960
Cows ...	32,100	40,510	76,528	11,059	77,050	2,37,247
He-buffaloes ...	808	801	2,862	148	535	5,154
She-buffaloes ...	9,811	22,118	26,661	2,919	3,445	64,943
Calves ...	14,800	4,310	45,866	7,056	10,595	82,627
Sheep ...	32,100	35,325	1,03,344	12,240	24,415	2,07,424
Goats ...	25,150	60,300	1,08,933	23,545	22,910	2,40,837
Horses and Ponies ...	236	425	531	177	138	1,507
Asses and Mules ...	5,815	4,000	1,931	1,547	430	13,723
Camels ...	200	1,050	337	1,738	345	3,670
Ploughs ...	14,345	15,620	14,119	4,254	2,515	50,853
Carts ...	3,050	3,210	6,866	810	1,120	15,056

(Vide Chapter VI.)

APPENDIX XXX

Prices of food-grains in Jaipur City.

Food grains	1930.										1931.		Average per month.
	September.	October.	November.	December.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
Wheat .	10 11	11 9	11 4	12 12	12 0	12 4	13 2	13 10	14 6	14 14	14 10	14 3	Sr. ch. 13 0
Barley ..	13 12	13 2	15 10	17 2	15 12	16 14	18 6	18 4	19 8	19 5	18 6	17 12	17 3
Jowar .	12 10	13 2	14 4	18 2	16 4	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 6	20 6	19 12	18 14	17 11
Bajra ..	11 12	13 14	14 1	16 14	16 2	16 14	17 8	17 14	17 13	17 8	17 0	16 13	16 1
Maize ...	13 10	16 2	16 6	19 6	17 12	19 12	20 4	20 6	20 9	20 13	18 12	18 1	18 8

(Vide Chapter VI.)

APPENDIX XXXI.

Receipts of the Customs Department.

Serial No.	Name of Commodity.				Income during 1929-30.	Income during 1930-31.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	
1	Gur Shakkar	...	...	...	34,484 10 0	40,355 3 0	
2	Sugar	...	...	...	79,072 3 9	80,891 15 0	
3	Ghee	...	...	...	1,30,360 9 0	1,18,934 8 6	
4	Til-seeds and country oil	...	...	...	13,600 6 6	47,424 12 0	
5	Hides and skins (Tanned and Un-tanned).	...	...	...	22,569 0 9	17,360 9 9	
6	Iron	...	...	...	29,043 5 9	26,814 8 0	
7	Gold	...	...	...	799 10 6	1,099 3 0	
8	Silver	...	...	...	17,756 4 3	12,563 3 8	
9	Cotton ginned	...	...	...	61,313 4 3	37,090 7 9	
10	Cotton unginned	...	...	...	12,930 9 9	169 7 6	
11	Wool	...	...	...	17,842 6 9	9,593 2 6	
12	Cloth fine	...	...	...	2,19,051 11 0	1,87,326 0 0	
13	Coarse cloth with ropes and tapes	...	...	...	1,952 12 0	1,042 0 6	
14	Foreign yarn	...	...	...	12,902 7 9	10,321 11 6	
15	Cattle	...	...	...	44,633 12 3	36,340 4 0	
16	Goat, Sheep, etc.	...	...	...	27,348 7 0	26,588 13 0	
17	Kirana	...	...	...	37,777 4 3	33,307 15 6	
18	Rice	...	...	...	59,560 11 9	55,952 6 0	
19	Zira	...	...	...	3,49,526 13 0	2,30,576 3 9	
20	Khara	...	...	...	9,257 2 0	12,089 7 9	
21	Cotton-seeds and Oil-cakes	...	...	...	4,421 11 3	2,768 4 0	
22	Babul Bark	...	...	...	5,000 13 9	2,660 12 6	
23	Fire-wood	...	...	...	9,802 4 9	6,322 2 0	
24	Coal	...	...	...	10,336 3 3	7,407 9 0	
25	Manihari	...	...	...	68,353 6 6	90,935 9 6	
26	Grain 1st class	...	...	...	9,988 5 9	5,206 11 3	
27	Grain 2nd class	...	...	...	16,705 14 3	5,649 11 9	
28	Kerosene Oil (in tins and bulk)	...	...	...	25,376 15 3	24,251 9 6	
Total					13,31,769 3 0	11,31,093 15 0	
Income from other smaller heads					1,58,879 13 9	1,21,192 4 3	
Income from other sources					48,237 11 9	48,210 8 0	
GRAND TOTAL					15,38,886 12 6	13,00,496 11 3	

(Vide Chapter VII.)

APPENDIX XXXII.

Roads in the Jaipur State, 1930-31.

Serial No	Name	From	To.	Metalled Length.		Unmetalled Length.		Total Length.		REMARKS
				M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
1	Ajmer Road	...	...	52	4	..	..	52	4	
2	Agra Road	...	...	75	5	..	..	75	5	
2a	Bairath Road	...	...	10	..	2	..	12	..	
3	Bamanawas F. W. Road	...	...	..	..	3	6	3	6	
4	Basu Link Road	...	...	1	1	..	..	1	1	
5	Bhankri Quarry Road	...	...	1	6	..	..	1	6	
6	Bandikui Road	...	...	..	3½	..	..	..	3½	
7	Chatsau Link Road	...	...	3	..	..	..	3	..	
8	City & Suburb Road	...	...	23	7	..	..	23	7	
9	Durgapura Bund Road	...	...	..	2	..	5½	..	7½	
10	Dausa Sawai Madhopur Road	...	...	58	1	6	4	64	..	
11	Dausa Dagothia Sainthal F. W. Road	...	...	3	3	12	7	15	2	
12	Gangapur Bharoti F. W. Road	...	...	..	..	27	..	27	..	
13	Gangapur Lalot F. W. Road	...	...	..	..	26	..	26	..	
14	Gangapur Ry. Station Road	...	...	..	6	..	..	..	6	
15	Hawa Sarak, Jaipur	...	...	1	1	..	..	1	1	
16	Hindaun Ry. Station Link Road	...	...	..	3	..	..	..	3	
17	Hindaun City Road	...	...	..	3	..	..	..	3	
18	Hindaun Gangapur F. W. Road	...	...	1	..	22	4	23	1	
19	Jhir Station Link Road	...	...	..	1	..	..	..	1	
20	Do.	...	...	..	2½	..	..	..	2½	

21	Jasthana Baunli Road F. W.	...	38th M., L-S Road...	...	Bounli Tahsil ...	...	...	...	10	4	10	4	4
22	Jatwara Link Road	...	26th mile, Do.	...	Jatwara Railway Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½
23	Khatipura Road	...	Bund Amani Shah via Jatwara	...	Khatipura returning via Cavalry Barrack to Supdg. Eng. Bungalow.	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
24	Kothoon Lalot Road	...	Kathoon	...	Lalsot	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...
25	Mandawar Karauli Road	...	Mandawar Cotton Press	...	Karauli Boundary	...	43	2	...	...	43	2	2
26	Malpura Road	...	Malpura Gate, Sanganeer	...	Malpura	...	46	6	...	...	46	6	6
27	Nalla Road	...	1½th mile, Agra Road	...	Nailagarh	...	3	6½	...	...	3	...	6½
28	Naraina Malpura Road	...	Naraina	...	Malpura	...	6	4	33	1	39	...	...
29	Niwai Link Road	...	42nd mile, Tonk Road	...	Niwai Railway Station	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
30	Queen's Road, Jaipur	...	5th mile, Ajmer Road	...	Cavalry Barrack via Jharkhand	...	1	5½	...	...	1	...	5½
31	Ramgarh Fair Weather Road	...	Jaipur	...	Ramgarh	...	7	...	12	4	19	4	4
32	Raj Mahal Deoli Road	...	Dolpura	...	Raj Mahal	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...
33	Sanganir Link Road	...	Sanganir	...	Sanganir Ry. Station	...	4	3½	...	...	4	...	3½
34	Sawai Madhopur Station Link Road.	...	Station	...	Town	...	2	7	...	...	2	...	7
35	Sawai Madhopur Kushalipura Pali F. W. Road.	...	Sawai Madhopur via Baronda	...	Pali	...	...	...	19	4	19	4	4
36	Sawai Madhopur Khander F. W. Road.	...	Baraunda	...	Khander	...	...	...	10	4	10	4	4
37	Shewdaspora Link Road	...	17th mile, Tonk Road	...	Shewdaspora Ry. Station	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
38	Sakrai F. W. Road	...	36th mile, Agra Road	...	Tahsil Sikrai	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
39	Sri Madhopur Railway Station Link Road.	...	Sri Madhopur Ry. Station	...	Thana in Town	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
40	Tonk Road	...	Sanganir Gate, Jaipur	...	State Boundary	...	46	7½	...	...	46	...	7½
41	Torawati Road	...	Jaipur	...	Paota	...	64	1	...	7	65	...	...
42	Tori Malpura Road	...	Tori	...	Malpura	...	6	1	...	7	7	...	...
43	Tonk Deoli Road	...	Bharna	...	Panwar (Dolpur)	...	9	...	6	½	16	½	½
44	Tori Toda Rai Singh Road	...	Tori Bund	...	Todarai Singh	...	2	4	11	4	14	...	...
45	Toda Bhim Road	...	15½ mile, M. K. Road	...	Toda Bhim	...	9	2	...	...	9	...	2
Total							486	2½	242	1	728	...	3½

(Vide Chapter VIII.)

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Receipts of the Jarpur State.

Name of Major Heads.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
(a) SERVICE HEADS		
1. Land Revenue ...	53,67,061 12 6	33,94,317 5 1½
2. Tribute .	6,83,115 2 0	5,75,652 13 6
3. Matmi ..	1,14,345 8 6	80,146 1 0
4. Customs	15,42,591 0 0	12,96,913 8 3
5. Excise	5,97,865 6 6	6,58,586 11 9
6 Forests	67,743 15 6	60,636 1 3
7. Stamps ..	4,34,142 4 6	3,92,831 0 9
8. Railways .	4,83,204 1 0	4,20,182 8 10
9. Salt .	8,36,172 13 6	7,67,642 14 0
10. Interest . ..	22,14,319 5 1	20,85,839 4 11
11. Post Office . ..	37,968 10 6	47,256 5 9
12. Mint	6 298 13 9	6,120 0 6
13. Courts of Law . . .	67,356 12 2	65,552 4 0
14 Jails . ..	82,449 4 3	98,832 2 6
15 Police	5,134 0 0	4,746 11 3
16. Public Works Department .. .	1,00,194 6 4	72,813 4 9
17. Mines	79,981 4 3	82,425 5 1
18. Electricity	2,13,760 8 5	2,36,585 9 6
19. Scientific, Industrial & Miscellaneous . ..	85,745 15 6	24,494 14 3
20. Military . ..	42,229 13 3	58,343 12 6
21. Bakshikhana Jagir	8,08,940 9 0	7,23,785 3 3
22 Municipality	92,360 2 11	81,711 6 6
23. Karkhanejat' ...	30,828 2 6	39,756 11 9
24. Miscellaneous .. .	3,08,134 13 7	2,37,217 13 3
Total (Service Heads) ...	1,43,01,947 9 6	1,20,12,439 14 2½
(b) DEBT HEADS.		
Investments... ..	5,05,231 0 11	1,03,092 13 7
Deposits	5,16,077 4 2½	7,99,901 15 1½
Advances	13,17,833 7 8½	12,38,228 8 1½
Total (Debt Heads) ...	24,39,146 12 10	21,41,223 4 10
Total Service and Debt Heads including exchange	1,67,41,094 6 4	1,41,53,663 3 ½
Opening Balance	32,20,072 15 9	44,53,630 9 8
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,99,61,167 6 1	1,86,07,293 12 8½

(Vide Chapter VIII.)

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Expenditure of the Jaipur State.

Name of Major Heads.	1929-30.	1930-31
(a) SERVICE HEADS.		
1. Refunds	Rs. a. p. 30,801 10 3	Rs. a. p. 28,500 5 10
2. Assignment and Compensation	45,339 1 6	63,846 7 9
3. Land Revenue... ..	9,10,178 12 3	8,89,013 14 9
4. Customs	1,60,212 6 0	1,66,017 8 6
5. Excise	64,626 5 10	66,751 12 11
6. Forests	52,266 1 3	50,170 12 0
7. Post Office	35,732 3 6	41,301 5 3
8. Mint	8,945 8 9	7,546 13 6
9. General Administration... ..	5,85,429 8 7	6,38,871 5 2
10. Law and Justice	2,78,811 12 2	2,80,244 5 0
11. Registration	2,916 14 6	2,991 6 0
12. Jails	1,69,032 0 4	1,60,436 14 6
13. Police	6,99,201 8 4	6,64,608 8 6
14. Education	4,17,777 4 8	4,64,311 2 6
15. Medical	2,47,634 9 9	3,00,758 6 9
16. Municipality	1,93,593 11 6	1,93,119 13 9
17. Palace	5,53,005 8 10	7,36,451 2 10
18. Military	10,43,934 2 9	17,03,216 0 6
19. Pensions	2,74,042 11 6	2,95,896 13 6
20. Charity	3,03,396 1 6	2,48,476 11 0
21. Public Works Department	33,71,241 1 2	28,23,730 4 8
22. Mines	36,161 10 9	35,291 3 10
23. Railways	32,307 13 1	23,616 6 7
24. Irrigation	2,13,377 15 6	1,85,135 14 10
25. Electricity	1,81,039 14 2	1,72,515 1 3
26. Scientific, Industrial and Miscellaneous ..	80,833 1 6	33,010 0 5
27. Government Tribute	4,00,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
28. Karkhanejat	7,16,670 4 9	7,79,413 2 2
29. Rozindars	1,03,502 14 9	1,01,945 15 6
30. Vaknats	38,159 14 0	29,544 15 0
31. Miscellaneous	87,430 9 7	2,47,833 11 10½
Total (Service Heads) ...	1,22,46,222 3 0	1,19,49,766 6 7½
(b) DEBT HEADS.		
Deposits	5,59,836 9 3½	3,79,178 12 9½
Advances	7,50,816 1 10½	9,17,065 6 9½
Capital Expenditure	10,44,661 14 5	16,17,393 7 0
Total (Debt Heads) ...	32,61,314 9 7	29,11,637 10 7
Total (Service and Debt Heads) ...	1,55,07,536 12 7	1,48,63,404 1 2½
Closing Balance	44,53,670 9 6	37,43,899 11 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,99,61,167 6 1	1,86,07,293 12 8½

(Vide Chapter IX.)

APPENDIX XXXV.

Statement showing indoor and outdoor patients, operations performed and expenditure incurred in medical institutions, during 1880-81.

No.	Names of dispensaries and hospitals.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.				RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS.					Expenditure.	Operations.	REMARKS.
		Out-patients.	In-patients.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining.					
1	Vayo Hospital, Jaipur	65,343	5,701	3,026	1,429	746	229	271	Rs. 81,501	4,529			
2	Palace Dispensary, Do.	6,931	"	"	"	"	"	"	8,838	115			
3	Jantar do. Do.	18,166	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,607	487			
4	Purani Basti do. Do.	34,038	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,824	1,756			
5	Motikatra do. Do.	35,295	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,870	1,534			
6	Lansdowne Hospital, Do.	5,534	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,478	181			
7	Transport Corps Hospital, Do.	3,198	268	223	13	6	1	15	"	135			
8	1st Infantry Hospital Do.	2,319	162	111	12	6	2	21	2,991	77			
9	Jaipur Lancers do. Do.	4,596	129	121	2	1	"	5	3,491	94			
10	Central Jail do. Do.	"	92	65	7	3	9	8	6,188	107			
11	Lunatic Asylum Dispen- Do.	"	118	28	1	11	11	67	3,191	"			
12	Amber Dispensary ..	5,176	38	30	6	2	"	"	2,515	307			
13	Bandikui do. ..	12,203	41	19	6	8	8	"	2,778	321			
14	Barath do. .	9,487	60	42	13	3	1	1	13,760	441			
15	Baswa do. ...	7,069	6	4	2	"	"	"	1,853	275			
16	Chatsu do.	10,176	45	21	10	4	5	2	2,607	362			
17	Chomu Thukana Dispensary	11,967	26	12	13	"	1	"	2,046	436			
18	Chirawa Seth's do.	9,232	84	68	10	"	3	3	5,118	938			
19	Dausa do.	11,045	129	92	18	7	11	1	4,805	597			

20	Gangapur Dispensary...	...	10,876	53	36	4	11	2	1	1,973	414
21	Hunda do.	...	13,140	52	73	12	1	1	2	5,193	701
22	Itenerating Dispensary (Khetri)	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
23	Jamwa Ramgarh Dispensary	...	701	..	..	..	...	..	..	294	25
24	Jhunjhnu do.	...	7,899	56	37	3	8	3	5	5,876	378
25	Khetri Thikana do.	...	21,914	419	310	41	23	12	28	9,897	1,096
26	Kotputli do.	...	13,819	120	78	26	14	6	5	3,402	1,340
27	Khanda do.	...	6,420	2	1	...	1	...	..	2,050	227
28	Lalsot do.	...	6,108	29	28	...	1	...	..	1,864	337
29	Kot Kasim do.	...	6,453	19	9	8	1	1	..	2,230	257
30	Malpura do.	...	7,005	21	12	9	..	..	..	2,391	245
31	Mohwa do.	...	9,674	36	24	7	1	3	1	3,806	417
32	Mozaabad do.	...	1,831	...	...	...	..	..	..	294	84
33	Mandawa Seth's do.	...	6,622	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	368
34	Malarna do.	...	5,177	3	2	...	..	..	1	1,710	289
35	Nawai do.	...	6,976	13	12	...	1	..	...	2,083	295
36	Nia-ka-Thana do.	...	8,555	47	82	10	11	6	8	5,458	537
37	Navalgarh Thikana do.	...	6,903	34	22	7	3	..	..	2,523	375
38	Savai Madhopur do.	...	8,975	37	21	14	2	..	..	2,742	548
39	Sri Madhopur do.	...	8,827	34	20	7	1	2	1	3,100	478
40	Sikar Thikana do.	...	12,652	77	62	8	..	1	6	2,340	1,042
41	Sambhar do.	...	15,020	94	85	4	..	2	3	7,419	978
42	Sanganer do.	...	7,184	29	16	6	7	...	..	1,794	370
43	Samodh do.	...	3,374	8	3	5	..	...	..	1,550	187
44	Toda Rai Singh do.	...	2,760	10	6	2	1	1	..	2,153	332
45	Toda Bhim do.	...	10,756	11	8	3	..	..	..	1,895	649
46	Unara Thikana do.	...	6,207	33	26	5	1	1	..	..	362
	Total	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	2,34,389	..
	Other miscellaneous expenditure not included in the above.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	14,035	..
	Total	..	4,74,120	8,235	4,838	1,723	893	325	456	2,78,444	25,248

(Vide Chapter X.)

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Expenditure on Education.

Head of Expenditure	SALARIES					Contingencies.	Laboratory.	Library and Furniture.	Scholarships and Prizes.	Examination charges	Games.	Miscellaneous.	Non-recurring.	Total.
	Years.	Officials.	Clerks.	Allowance.										
				Menials.	Menials.									
Direction and Inspection	1929-30	28,952	5,253	1,820	2,400	Rs. 0,173	Rs. ...	...	...	...	Rs. .	Rs. 1,866	Rs. ...	Rs. 49,087
	1930-31	32,217	8,189	2,153	1,413	4,683	3,760	...	...	...	976	...	764	53,406
Maharaja's College	1929-30	54,005	2,823	2,218	621	131	725	3,097	780	...	...	901	3,690	71,296
	1930-31	53,987	2,306	2,810	621	100	692	3,800	976	...	...	1,816	3,208	77,991
High and Middle Schools	1929-30	53,187	1,165	3,129	270	...	677	676	177	...	...	143	3,235	67,127
	1930-31	61,537	1,475	3,174	369	...	941	432	122	...	...	424	4,183	73,957
Sanskrit College and School	1929-30	17,865	689	778	1,015	...	335	651	1,739	...	...	776	495	24,298
	1930-31	21,258	713	850	180	82	244	801	1,775	...	...	184	157	26,293
Girls' Schools	1929-30	12,375	584	1,508	403	...	502	...	2,055	...	...	4,627	1,355	23,389
	1930-31	16,982	770	2,255	475	...	1,150	...	2,395	...	...	927	...	25,412
District Schools	1929-30	77,572	...	1,379	676	...	4,917	...	2,009	...	1,042	1,812	700	97,942
	1930-31	97,871	...	2,014	...	...	4,789	...	2,624	...	1,689	2,701	...	1,14,863
Miscellaneous	1929-30	120	3,067	130	...	...	...	...	7,149	7,803	1,429	1,800	...	20,517
	1930-31	2,161	178	207	...	...	...	...	6,897	13,721	1,920	4,217	...	29,730
Aid to Pathshalas	1929-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,680	...	21,680
	1930-31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,191	...	19,191
Normal School	1929-30	...	360	752	...	...	921	...	8,675	...	...	...	577	11,216
	1930-31	...	371	718	...	...	968	...	9,728	...	...	...	927	11,166
Total	1929-30	2,46,076	13,918	11,914	5,418	0,746	10,714	5,025	22,653	7,803	2,471	33,405	9,312	3,87,051
	1930-31	2,87,003	14,810	14,213	3,672	4,870	12,551	5,633	23,716	13,721	4,656	29,370	9,456	4,32,068

(Vide Chapter X.)

APPENDIX XXXVII.
Colleges and Schools in the Jaipur State.

Class of Institution.	Years.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
		Under State Management.			Under Private Management.			Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average number on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average number on roll at the end of the year.
		Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average number on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.						
Arts College	1922-30	1	432	393	334	1	54	17	..	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit College and School ..	1930-31	1	445	..	323	1	119	87	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	1	422	381	280	5	315	255	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools, Anglo-Vernacular.	1930-31	1	440	407	285	3	308	244	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-31	5	1,587	1,460	1,255	23	3,310	4,013	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools, Vernacular	1930-31	6	1,716	1,615	1,314	30	7,082	5,349	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	25	3,441	3,075	2,411	2	185	6,297	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools for girls ..	1930-31	25	3,590	3,395	2,597	2	191	156	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	1	299	193	165	1	401	339	..	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit Pathshalas ..	1930-31	1	267	271	192	5	670	459	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	1	21	20	18	58	1,206	1,246	..	..	..	..	..
A.-V. Primary Schools for boys	1930-31	1	17	20	20	56	1,459	1,370	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	2	243	236	170	66	5,726	4,533	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular Primary Schools for boys.	1930-31	2	234	232	169	54	4,657	4,342	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	136	6,103	6,049	4,470	156	4,632	3,675	..	..	..	..	..
Night Schools ..	1930-31	159	7,213	6,703	4,933	162	5,109	4,017	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	7	87	72	48	2	30	26	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular Primary Schools for girls.	1930-31	6	97	83	57	2	30	23	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	11	397	380	310	30	1,430	1,053	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Schools	1930-31	14	493	470	357	33	1,580	1,076	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	1	206	183	127	2	71	68	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools for boys ..	1930-31	1	218	240	174	2	71	39	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	1	40	40	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools for girls ..	1930-31	1	38	42	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	1	14	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous Schools, (Advanced)	1930-31	1	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous Schools (Elementary).	1930-31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1929-30	193	13,117	12,601	9,657	349	9,35	15,319	6,904	7,714	0,362	819	10,576
	1930-31	219	14,800	13,485	10,167	352	21,206	16,455	7,010	7,931	6,497	852	13,997

(Vide Chapter XI.)

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Minor Karlkhanas and Beras.

	1929-30.			1930-31.		
	Income.	Expenditure.	No. of posts	Income.	Expenditure	No. of posts.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Bera Arabian ...	...	2,682	30	..	2,682	30
(2) Bera Khawas Chelan (His Highness' personal attendants) ...	38	45,611	347	29	45,365	44
(3) Bera Naqqarchian (Drummers) ...	...	4,129	38	...	4,117	37
(4) Bera Purbian (Guards over Palace gates) ...	...	15,492	156	...	15,491	156
(5) Bera Shagird Pesha (Messenger Staff, e.g., Chobdars, Dhalets, Harkaras, etc.) ...	...	35,322	283	...	35,211	287
(6) Gunijan Khana (Department of Music) ...	..	24,075	99	...	24,110	100
(7) Khyal Khana ...	1	561	4	9	1,734	4
(8) Khana Rasorah (State Kitchen) ..	884	31,200	99	1,557	28,900	99
(9) Mashal Khana ..	...	7,225	...	...	8,123	...
(10) Modi Khana (Department for the supply of foodstuffs, etc.) .	4,932	27,815	16	16,549	9,357	16-
(11) Palki Khana (Department for the supply of palanquins, etc., for State use) .	...	4,134	44	...	4,364	45
(12) Pothi Khana (Palace Library containing books, old manuscripts, paintings and photographs) ...	...	4,543	30	9	4,410	30-
(13) Rath Khana (Department for the supply of chariots and bullock-conveyances for State use) ..	112	35,825	112	232	35,475	112
(14) Sileh Khana (State Armoury) ...	1,144	5,093	29	4	5,212	28

